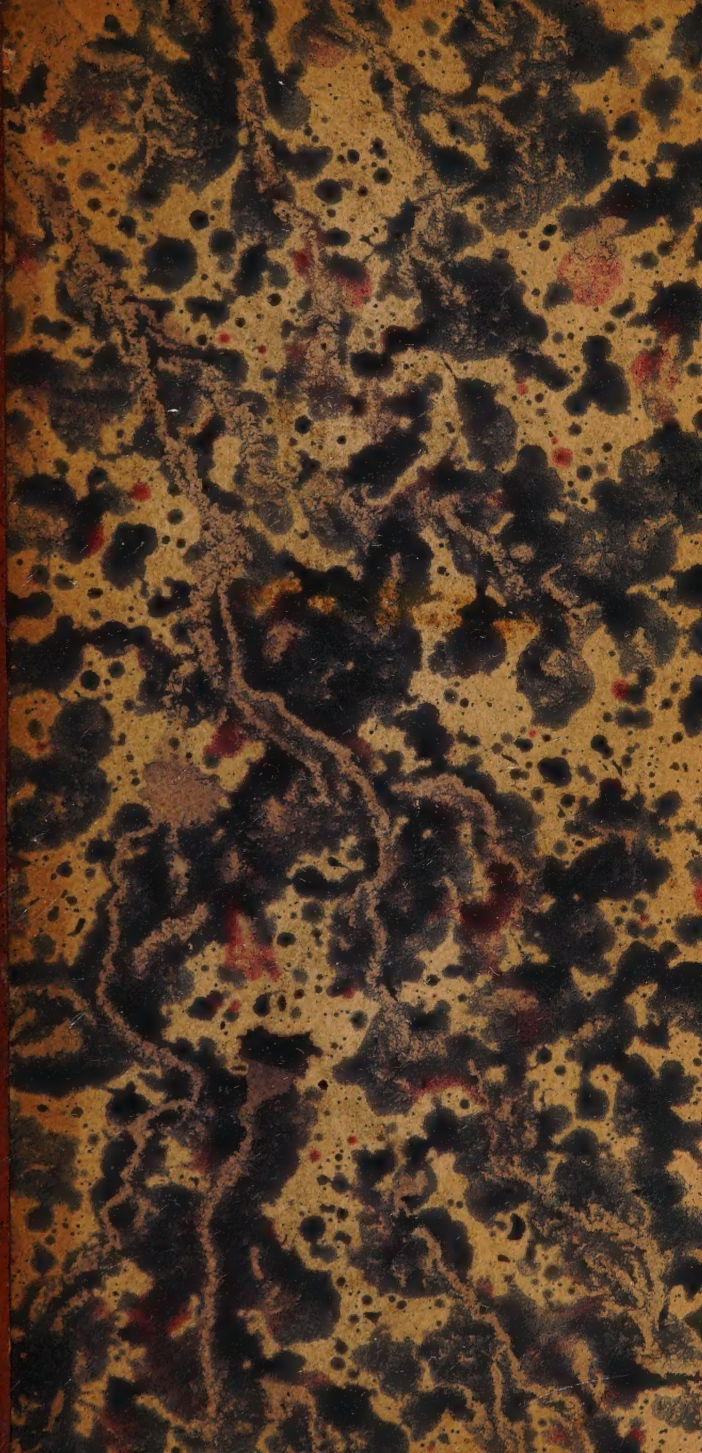


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CONSPECTUS

OF

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN,

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS;

BEING

A PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM

OF

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

BY

ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, F.L.S.

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“ The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours; and
if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.”—*Locke.*

SECOND EDITION,

Corrected and greatly Improved.

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TO

HENRY AINSLIE, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
LONDON,

THIS LITTLE WORK

IS,

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF ESTEEM AND RESPECT,

INSCRIBED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE First Edition of this little Work having been very favourably received by the Profession, the Author has been induced to put forth a Second. Every effort having been made to discover, and to correct the errors of the former Edition; and numerous important additions being made to the present, independent of the alterations necessarily introduced from the late Edition of the *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis*, he confidently expects that it will be regarded as still more deserving of a continuance of that Patronage which it has already obtained.

91, Sloane Street, }
August, 1815. }

PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

THE multifarious and extended pursuits, in which both the study and the practice of medicine engage its followers, require that the memory be often refreshed, and the attention directed to circumstances, which, although in themselves of sufficient importance, yet might easily be forgotten or neglected. Every student of medicine, who wishes duly to qualify himself for the exercise of his profession, endeavours to become acquainted with *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*, without which he might justly be regarded as employing dangerous weapons against the human constitution, instead of holding in his hands the salutary means of correcting the aberrations from health, and removing the bad effects of the accidents to which it is liable. But however assiduously this part of medical science may be studied, and although by means of an intimate acquaintance with *Natural History*, *Botany*, and *Chemistry*, a correct knowledge of the nature and composition of each of the substances used in the cure of disease be attained, yet it is impossible that all these can be ever present in the memory, or always

rise in it, at the moment when they ought to be prescribed. Hence many valuable medicines, which are successfully employed at one time, are forgotten at another; and, as there is a fashion in medicine as well as in other things, we find one generation extolling a remedy which is altogether neglected by the succeeding, or until some accident again restores it to favour. The principal use, therefore, of such a production as the present, is to prevent this evil, by compressing into a small compass the most useful part of the information which is obtained from larger works; and, by affording a facility of re-examination, to keep in view remedies not constantly nor generally employed. To the young practitioner, and to him particularly, who has not had every advantage of education, it is more confidently offered, and the author hopes to such it will not be unacceptable.

It is intended to afford a compendious view of the improved editions of the three British Pharmacopœias, pointing out the circumstances in which they agree together, and those which are peculiar to each of them. The work of the London College has been taken as the text book, and the formulæ of the compound articles, consequently, are quoted from it only; for, if those of each the Pharmacopœias had been separately given, the character of the volume would have been

ered; and instead of being a pocket manual, would have swollen to the size and form of Dispensatory.

Under each article of the vegetable kingdom, the place it holds in the systems of *Linnæus* and *Cassieu* are stated, its original place of growth pointed out, and the term of its existence marked by the characters used by botanical writers. The chemical components of the different substances are taken from the Systems of Chemistry of the author's friends, *Doctor J. Murray*, and *Doctor Thomson*, the papers of *Sir Humphrey Davy*, the *Annales de Chimie*, and the valuable analyses of *Berzelius*; and the properties of most of the vegetable productions from the *Materia Medica aagno Vegetabili* of *Bergius*; and from personal observation.

With regard to their medical properties and uses, the best writers have been consulted, and every assistance derived from the Practical Synopsis of *Doctor Pearson*; while any peculiar facts observed in the course of the author's own practice have been cautiously adopted. In marking the incompatible articles, those only are given which are likely to enter into extemporaneous descriptions with the substance under which they stand; and it is to be wished that more attention were bestowed upon these by the majority of practitioners; for, undoubtedly, many of the confused

and contradictory accounts which have been given of the effects of different remedies, have arisen from the injudicious combinations into which they have been made to enter, as well as the improper circumstances of the cases in which they have been prescribed.

To make up for the shortness of the descriptions in the body of the work, a more general and full account of each of the classes of substances employed, is given in the introduction; and to facilitate the art of prescription to the student, a few of the more common formulæ are introduced by way of example; besides a table graduating the doses of medicines to the ages of the patients.

As the work is an acknowledged compilation, very little of novelty can be expected in it, and the sole merit it can claim is that of correctness. As it is, he presents it to the public, whose decision must eventually stamp the value of every production, either of labour or of intellect; and therefore while he sets the rudder of his little bark, and commits it to the popular tide, he trusts, that if it is worthy of attention, and can prove useful, it will be wafted to a safe port; but if not, it will quickly founder, and be for ever forgotten.

92, Sloane Street, London, }
28th January, 1810. }

INTRODUCTION.

In the British Pharmacopœias, the articles of the Materia Medica, which are simples, or are not prepared by the apothecary, are arranged in alphabetical order, but the chemical and pharmaceutical preparations are arranged in different classes, so that all the substances compounded in a similar mode, or possessing similar chemical properties, are brought together under the same title. We propose to give a general view of the peculiarities of each of these classes by way of introduction to the particular notices of the individual articles contained in the Pharmacopœias; and as we have adopted the work of the London College as our text book, we shall follow its method of arrangement.

ACIDS.

These are compounds of *oxygen* with *one or more* substances, exhibiting generally the following properties: They are sour to the taste, change to red the blue, purple, and green vegetable colours; form neutral compounds with alkalies and earths, in which the properties of both the components are lost; and unite with the metallic oxyds, forming a peculiar class of compounds.

The names of acids, formed from the same base, differ in their terminations, according to the quantity

of oxygen they contain. Thus, when sulphur is united with its full portion of oxygen, the acid is named *Sulphuric*, when with a smaller portion *Sulphurous*; terminations *ic* and *ous* marking the degree of acidification; and when more than the full proportion is present, the name of the acid is preceded by the syllables *Oxy*, thus *Acidum Oxymuriaticum*.

The stronger acids should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and the name of the acid each bottle contains engraved on the glass. They should also be dispensed in glass-stopped phials; for cork blackens the sulphuric acid, and it is dissolved by the nitric and the muriatic acids.

Nitric acid is often adulterated with *sulphuric* and *muriatic* acids. These are discovered by dropping into the suspected acid a solution of nitrate of barytes, which is precipitated white, if sulphuric acid be present; and a solution of nitrate of silver, the precipitation of a muriate of which shows the presence of muriatic acid. In the same manner *sulphuric acid* is detected in acetic acid, by dropping into it a solution of muriate of barytes; copper, by the acid becoming blueish when supersaturated with ammonia; and lead by a black precipitate being thrown down when sulphuret of ammonia is added to it.

ALKALIES, AND THEIR SALTS.

The ALKALIES, by the splendid experiments of Davy, appear to be compounds of oxygen with metallic bases; but they possess properties the reverse of the acids. Their taste is urinous and acrid; they change to green the vegetable blue and red colours.

are caustic, or inflame and corrode the skin, and dissolve animal matter; have a strong attraction for water, and by their greater solubility in it are distinguished from the earths; unite with oils and fat forming soap; and form neutral compounds with the acids. There are three alkalies; one is volatile, and cannot be obtained perfectly pure in a solid form; the other two are fixed. They should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and dispensed in glass-stopped phials.

Ammonia, the volatile alkali, is often over diluted with water, which may be known by the spec. grav. of the fluid; or a phial capable of containing 224 grains of distilled water, should hold 216 grains of liquor ammoniæ. Liquor potassæ often contains lime, which is known by the solution, diluted with distilled water, becoming milky when the breath is blown through it, the lime being thus formed into a carbonate. The purity of potass, in the solid form, is of little consequence, as it is used for external application only: pure soda is not used in medicine.

NEUTRAL ALKALINE SALTS should, strictly speaking, have neither alkaline nor acid properties, but occasionally the one or the other evidently predominates. When it is the acid which is in excess, *super* is added to the appellation of the salt, as supercarbonate of potass; when the alkali, *sub*, as subcarbonate of potass. They require for their solution various proportions of water, from one half to 2000 times the weight of the salt. When they attract moisture they are said to be *deliquescent*; when they lose their water of crystallization, become opaque, dry, and easily fall to powder—

efflorescent ; if, when exposed to heat, they gradually dry to a mass, they are said to undergo the *watery fusion* ; and to *decrepitate* if they split, fly, and crackle when exposed to a high temperature.

The neutral salts, most commonly adulterated, are *subcarbonas potassæ* and *subcarbonas sodæ*. To try the first, make a solution of one part of the salt in eight of distilled water. If this becomes turbid, after being neutralized with pure nitric acid, it indicates the presence of *silex* ; if a white precipitate is thrown down by muriate of barytes, or acetate of lead, *sulphuric salts* are indicated ; and muriatic salts by a white precipitate being formed with nitrate of silver. If a white precipitate be produced by a solution of oxalate of potass, lime, or its carbonate is present. The same tests show the presence of similar substances in subcarbonate of soda, if added to a saturated solution of it in acetic acid. The addition of *tartaric acid* discovers *potass* by forming a precipitate of supertartrate of potass.

The deliquescent and efflorescent salts should be kept, and dispensed in stopped bottles ; while those that are persistent will not suffer from being put up in paper.

EARTHS, AND THEIR SALTS.

The earths, like the alkalies, are probably compounds of *oxygen* with *metallic bases*. They are of very difficult fusibility ; very sparingly soluble ; and unite with the acids forming neutral salts. Those that are soluble in water possess properties very similar to

those of the alkalies; they are caustic; change to green, vegetable blues and reds; and combined with oils form soap.

Two earths only, in their pure state, are used in medicine; *lime* and *magnesia*. The former, which is chiefly employed in pharmaceutical operations, should be used as soon after it is burnt as possible; and the latter should be preserved in very closely-stopped bottles, as both attract, powerfully, the carbonic acid contained in atmospheric air. The solution of lime, or lime water, should be kept in small bottles, perfectly full and well corked; for, by the contact of air, the lime attracts carbonic acid, which forms an insoluble pelicle of carbonate of lime on the surface of the water.

THE NEUTRAL EARTHY SALTS do not require any particular care or management, except that they ought not to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with substances which are likely to decompose them: or with those acids with which they form insoluble compounds; as, for example, chalk with sulphuric acid.

METALS, AND THEIR SALTS.

METALS, which are supposed to be simple substances, have a greater specific gravity than any other class of bodies; are dense, opaque, susceptible of a fine polish, tenacious; and are the best conductors of heat. They are, more or less, fusible, and may be volatilized by heat. In their metallic state they have affinities for each other, for oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus; and, when united with oxygen, for acids, alkalies, and the earths.

None of the metals, except *tin*, are employed, in the metallic form, as remedies in the practice of medicine; but for pharmaceutical purposes it is of importance to obtain them in as pure a state as possible.

METALLIC SALTS are either simple combinations of the metals with oxygen; or combinations of these oxyds with acids.

Metals combine with various portions of oxygen, which are denoted and expressed by the colour of the oxyds, as *grey oxyd of mercury*, *red oxyd of mercury*, &c. Oxyds have not the lustre, opacity, tenacity, nor gravity of the metals; are uninflammable, generally insipid, nearly insoluble in water, and have an earthy appearance. They require to be kept in stopped bottles, as some of them are reduced by hydrogen, which is more or less constantly floating in the atmosphere:

The *metallic salts*, properly speaking, are oxyds combined with the acids. They are of a saline nature, generally soluble in water, and crystallizable. They are named from the acid and the metal with the oxyd of which it is combined, as *sulphate of iron*, *nitrate of silver*, *muriate of mercury*, &c. The active properties of metallic salts vary much according to the degree of previous oxydizement of the metals they contain: thus the same acid, united with an imperfect oxyd, will form an insipid, insoluble compound, while, with a more perfect oxyd, the compound will be acrid and soluble in water. In chemical language, although not strictly correct, the latter salt is distinguished by the syllable *oxy*—as *oxymuriate of mercury*, or corro-

sive sublimate, to distinguish it from *muriate of mercury*, or calomel*.

Metallic salts are not always perfect neutrals. When the acid is in excess, *super* is added to the name of the salt; when the oxyd, *sub*, as *superacetas plumbi*, *subcarbonas plumbi*, &c. Some of these salts, also, are oxyds united with sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and carbonate of ammonia, and receive appellations, in the Pharmacopœias, correspondent to their supposed composition.

Many of the metallic salts effloresce, and attract oxygen from the atmosphere, others are altered in their properties by moisture, and some of them are decomposed by the action of light; hence, perhaps, it ought to be a general rule to keep all of them in well-stopped bottles, made of green glass, or otherwise rendered opaque. In forming those which are soluble into lotions, *distilled* water should be used; and in mixtures, attention should be paid not to unite them with incompatible substances.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

The combinations of sulphur with the alkalies and the earths, are named *sulphurets*, and require to be carefully preserved from the atmosphere, as they attract moisture from it, deliquesce, and are decomposed. The oxygen of the water acidifies part of the sulphur, and forms sulphates; while one part of the hydrogen, uniting with a portion of the sulphur, vola-

* The Edinburgh College has improperly named the former preparation, *murias hydrargyri*; and the latter is as erroneously styled *submurias hydrargyri* in all the British Pharmacopœias.

utilizes it in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and another assists in producing hydroguretted sulphurets of the alkaline base. One test of the goodness of concrete sulphurets, therefore, is their want of odour; for whenever the fœtid gas is evident, decomposition must have already commenced.

VEGETABLES.

As the collection of vegetable substances cannot be attended to by the medical practitioner, the directions usually given relative to the mode and time of gathering plants are of less importance than a knowledge of their botanical characters, and their proper appearance when well, and recently dried; for many inert plants are often introduced by the collectors among those which possess the most active and useful properties. They are generally tied in bundles, and hung up in the air, without any regard to the action of light, which often very materially affects both the colour and the efficacy of the vegetable; but it would be better to pick the flowers and leaves from the stems, when these are useless, and cut roots into small pieces after they are well dried; and preserve them, in closely covered tin canisters, or oil jars, lined with paper. Some things, as for instance, the squill bulb, should always be dried by the apothecary. The bulb should be cut transversely, the laminæ separated and dried by a heat under 212° Fah., after which the pieces ought to be friable, and nearly as bitter and acrid as the moist bulb.

GUM RESINS.

These are natural combinations of gum and resin. The former predominating in some, the latter in others.

They have generally a strong odour, and pungent, bitter taste ; are solid, brittle, opaque, almost all entirely soluble in diluted alcohol, and form emulsions, when triturated with water ; but by standing, the resin is deposited, and, therefore, fluid preparations of these should always be extemporaneous. They soften by a gentle heat ; but in a high temperature are decomposed.

The gum resins, particularly opium, should be well freed from extraneous matter : and, when it is wished to retain them in a soft state for making pills, they must be kept in the mass, wrapped in a bladder, in a well-covered opaque jar ; but when they are to be powdered, they should be cut into small pieces, and laid in an open drawer, or exposed to the air.

EXPRESSED OILS.

These oils are prepared by nature in the seeds and fruit of some vegetables, from which they are expressed, and hence their appellation ; but, perhaps, as Dr. Duncan, jun. properly observes, the title, *fixed oils*, as used by the Edinburgh College, is preferable, as it implies their character, and as some of the volatile oils also are obtained by expression. Those which are expressed without heat are to be preferred, as, by heat, they are apt to acquire acrimony and an empyreumatic odour. They are, when pure, liquid in a moderate temperature, unctuous, perfectly transparent, colourless, or of a pale yellow or greenish tinge ; inodorous ; lighter than water, and not miscible with it ; but they unite with alkalies, and form soap. Almond and olive oil should be insipid ; linseed

and castor oils have some taste, but they should not feel hot or acrid in the throat.

The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, on which account they should be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow-necked bottles; so that a very small surface only will be exposed to the air.

DISTILLED OILS.

For similar reasons as those stated above, regarding expressed oils, we prefer the title of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, *volatile oils*, for these preparations. They are produced by nature in various parts of the vegetable system, either in the flowers, the fruit, the leaves, or the bark, and sometimes in all of these parts. The majority of them are obtained by distillation, but some of them by expression. They possess the unctuousity, inflammability, and viscosity, of the fixed oils; but they are in general coloured, odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The majority are lighter than water, but some of them are heavier, and some congeal at a moderate temperature. They are dissolved in small quantity, in *distilled water*, by simple agitation. Almost all of them are soluble in alcohol, and miscible with fixed oils, and with each other; hence they are often adulterated with alcohol, or with oil of olives or of almonds, or with oil of turpentine, which is the cheapest of the essential oils. The first is discovered by the oil becoming milky when it is mixed with water; the second, by a greasy stain being left on paper, on which the oil is dropped, after it is exposed to a considerable heat, and by not being soluble in alcohol; and the third, by its odour, when the suspected

oil is dropt on paper and heated, or sometimes even when rubbed between the fingers.

The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness; and to preserve them good, they should be kept in small bottles, quite full, well corked, and in a cool place.

DISTILLED WATERS.

In the distillation of essential oils, the water, which comes over during the process, contains dissolved in it a portion of the oil, and forms this class of preparations. They should, therefore, have the odour and taste, in a slight degree, of the oil, but, after a few days' exposure to the air, be free from empyreuma; and if again rectified, which enables them to be kept for two or three years, should appear nearly as transparent as pure water. They are seldom prepared by the apothecary, but generally in the large way, and often very carelessly. When they appear ropy and thick, or have a foetid odour, they are unfit for use. To prevent their spoiling, a small portion of spirit is often added; but the second rectification is a preferable method.

Common distilled water is seldom used by the apothecary, owing to the trouble of preparing it. But this may be remedied by procuring the simple apparatus invented by Doctor Lamb, or by getting a pewter tube fitted to the spout of a common tea-kettle, which may be kept cool, when in use, by being wrapped round with wet rags. Neither boiled nor filtered water will answer the purposes for which distilled water should be used.

INFUSIONS.

Water at 212° extracts the gum, sugar, extractive, tannin, saline matters, and a portion of the essential oil, and of the resinous matter of vegetables; hence infusion, perhaps, is preferable in the majority of cases to decoction. Cold water also extracts many of the active principles of plants, but boiling water does it in a much shorter time; and the infusion, although, perhaps, less grateful, contains more active matter. In either case, infusions should be extemporaneous preparations, and therefore the London College properly directs half a pint only to be made at once.

MUCILAGES.

These are simple solutions of gum in water, of a thick consistence, and adhesive. They should be strained through a coarse cloth, in order to separate the extraneous matters which have adhered to the gum. When thick, they may be kept for a considerable time without undergoing any change. In a chemical point of view, the *solution of starch* is improperly styled a mucilage.

DECOCTIONS.

These are aqueous solutions of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling. The directions of the Pharmacopœias, particularly as to the time of boiling, should be strictly attended to; for, although, by boiling the solvent power of the water is increased, yet, the notion that long coction renders the preparation more active, is completely erroneous. Vegetables

containing volatile principles, and extractive matter, cannot, with strict propriety, be subjected to decoction, as the first are dissipated by the boiling, and the second attracts oxygen with so much avidity at a temperature of 212° , that it is converted into an *insipid inert matter*, which is no longer soluble, and is precipitated in the decoction. This is the case with cinchona, genna, and some other vegetable matters, which are still, nevertheless, ordered to be prepared by decoction. When they are so prepared, the vessels should be very closely covered.

Decoctions should not be kept longer than twenty-four hours, in warm weather, as they very soon ferment, become ropy, and spoil.

EXTRACTS.

These are prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions, till a tenaceous mass is obtained. An extract prepared from an infusion or decoction, is termed a *watery extract*; from a tincture, a *spiritous extract*. Both kinds of extracts contain all the principles of the vegetables soluble in the menstrua from which they are prepared; but the volatile matters are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed, the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently altered or destroyed. Hence this class of preparations might be altogether rejected. Extracts require to be kept in a hard and in a soft state; the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the round form of a pill without the addition of any powder. Both should be preserved in a dry place to prevent them from becoming mouldy;

and the latter should be wrapped in oiled bladders in closely-covered pots*.

MIXTURES.

These are simple suspensions of insoluble substances in fluids, by means of mucilaginous matters. They should always be extemporaneous preparations; and the only attention required in ordering them, is not to bring together incompatible substances. These are pointed out in their places in the body of this work.

SPIRITS.

Under this title are placed spiritous solutions, prepared by simple mixture, by maceration, and by distillation. They are uniform, transparent, unchanging mixtures. In those which are distilled, proof or diluted spirit is employed, as pure alcohol is more volatile than the essential oils, which are the parts of the plants held dissolved in these spirits. They should be perfectly free from impurities and empyreuma, and have the odour and taste of the essential oils of the substance from which they are distilled.

TINCTURES.

These are spiritous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. They are either made with pure alcohol, or with proof spirit. The first kind are precipitated by the addition of water, and therefore are less seldom employed; but the latter are very common additions to infusions and decoctions. They ought not to be united with any vehicle which

* For a great improvement in making extracts, see Medical Repository, vol. iv. p. 184.

can decompose the tincture, “ or separate any thing from it in a palpable form.”

Tinctures should always be prepared by the apothecary, as the adulterations of them, which are daily practised by the druggist, are not easily detected. The ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder, and the maceration made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of 80° , and frequently shaken. When completely made, they should not be put away upon the ingredients, but filtered through bibulous paper, and kept for use in close bottles, for although they are not liable to spoil, yet, by the evaporation of the menstruum, their strength is altered, which, if they contain opium, or other active matters, may be productive of bad effects. Parmentier* proposes that one half of the spirituous menstruum be added to the vegetable ingredients at first, and after digesting six days, this part to be poured off, and the remainder added. In six days more the whole is to be strongly expressed, and the two tinctures mixed together. By this method he imagines more of the active principles of the vegetables are extracted, and the tinctures obtained of a more uniform strength.

ÆTHERS.

Æthers are triple compounds of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, produced from a new arrangement of the elements of alcohol, by the agency of the acids, at a heat of 160° . They are extremely light and volatile; have a peculiar strong odour and taste; and when

* Annales de Chimie, vol. lxii. p. 40.

pure, boil at a temperature under 100° . They require to be kept in very closely-stopped bottles, and in a cool place. In composition, ethers should not be added to mixtures till they are put into the phials and ready to be corked; and directions should be given that any ethereal mixture be taken immediately after it is poured from the phial.

WINES.

Wine is a tolerably good menstruum for many vegetable principles; but it is liable to the objection of inequality of strength; and medicated wines are more liable to suffer decomposition from keeping than tinctures. Parmentier* proposes that, instead of preparing medicated wines as they have been usually prepared, the alcoholic tinctures should be added to wine in given quantities; by which means, he contends, the preparations are less nauseous, and always of the same determinate strength. They should be kept in well-corked bottles, in a cool place.

VINEGARS.

Vinegar, or diluted acetic acid, is found to be the best solvent for squill, colchicum, and some aromatics; but its use cannot be extended, for it alters the powers of some vegetables' principles, and does not accord with others in virtue.

Vinegars should be preserved in close-stopped glass bottles, and made in small quantities only at a time, as they are apt to spoil, notwithstanding an addition of spirit which is ordered.

* *Annales de Chimie*, vol. lii. p. 46.

PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

Honey was formerly considered as a medicine of some efficacy, particularly in pectoral affections; but more correct views of these diseases have deservedly thrown it into neglect. It acts on the bowels, but in other respects possesses no advantages over syrup, and therefore its preparations have been rejected from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, although they are still continued in those of the London and Dublin colleges. They are not apt to spoil, and therefore require less attention to preserve them than syrups.

SYRUPS.

These are solutions of sugar in water, either simple or united with some vegetable principle, with the view to colour, flavour, or medical virtue; but for the last intention this is perhaps the worst of all forms for obtaining the medical powers of substances; and syrups are used chiefly to render more active preparations palatable. Upon the whole, however, they do not even answer this intention well, few persons thinking that sweetness renders a nauseous drug more palatable; and they might therefore be easily dispensed with.

They quickly ferment, and spoil, if kept in a temperature above 60° ; and therefore a small quantity only should be retained in the shop for immediate use; and the stock kept in a good cellar in a temperature not exceeding 55° . They should never be used after they have begun to ferment.

CONFECTIONS.

Under this title the London College comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of the former London, and the present Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias. They consist of vegetable matters beaten, when recent, into an uniform pulpy mass, with sugar; and of vegetable and light earthy powders mixed with syrup and honey. They form a class of preparations of no great activity when compared with the other forms in which the same remedies may be given; but some vegetable matters can be thus preserved better than by drying; and they are useful as vehicles, and for giving form to more active remedies. They should be kept in closely-covered jars, to preserve their proper consistence and moisture.

POWDERS.

This class is the simplest, and perhaps may be thought the least objectionable form of exhibiting medicines; but it is, nevertheless, true, that this mode of preparation is hurtful to many remedies. Some substances cannot be reduced to powder, unless very much dried; and the heat necessary to effect this alters their properties; even the impalpable form given to powders is hurtful to some resinous substances; and if we reflect that many of these, when kept in the mass, have their surface altered by the action of the atmosphere, we will not wonder that a great alteration should be effected, in a short time, by so great an extension of surface as takes place in the formation

of a fine powder: this is particularly the case with *cinchona*, *rhubarb*, and *guaiacum*. It would perhaps be a good general rule to keep all powders in opaque or green glass bottles, for, besides those which are generally known to be hurt by the action of light, almost every powder is in some degree affected by it; for we have observed, that the labelled sides of clear bottles, containing powders, which are always turned to the light, become, as it were, incrustated with the powder changed in its colour, while the other side remains clean.

PILLS.

These are masses of a proper consistence for forming into pills, and are preserved in this state, by being kept in covered pots, wrapped in bladders, and occasionally moistened. A pill should not exceed gr. v. in weight.

PREPARATIONS OF ANIMAL MATTERS.

The substances of this class are seldom prepared by the apothecary, and require little of his attention for their preservation.

PLASTERS.

A chemical union takes place between the semi-vitreous oxyd of lead and oil; and a solid, hard compound is formed, tenacious in a moderate degree of heat. This forms the base of the majority of the plasters: but some of them owe their consistence to wax and resin*. They should not adhere to the hand

* Deyeux, *Annales de Chimie*, vol. xxxiii. p. 52, proposes to confine the name plasters to the combinations of the oxyds,

when cold, be easily spread when heated, and remain tenacious and pliant after they are spread. Those that contain metallic oxyds ought to be melted by heat of boiling water, for in a greater degree of heat the fatty matter is apt to reduce the oxyd. All plasters become too consistent by age; when this is the case they may be remelted by a gentle heat, and some oil added to them. They are spread either on linen, silk, or leather.

CERATES, OINTMENTS, LINIMENTS.

These are preparations nearly resembling each other, but of a different degree of consistence. The first owe their greater firmness to wax, from which they are named, and exceed, in consistence, the ointments, which should have that of butter, while the liniments are scarcely thicker than common oil. The most important circumstance in these preparations, is the freshness of the fat, and oils employed, and the preservation of them in this state. The mercurial ointment, however, forms an exception to this rule, as a slight degree of rancidity of the lard facilitates the oxydizement of the mercury, and the formation of the ointment; and old mercurial ointment is always to be more depended upon than that which has been recently prepared.

CATAPLASMS.

These are extemporaneous preparations; and have a place in the pharmacopœias merely to fix the proportions of the ingredients.

and oils or fat; and to give to those not containing oxyds, the term *solid ointments*.

A few Examples of the most usual Forms of Prescriptions.

MIXTURES.

TONIC.

R *Infusi Cinchonæ* f3vj.
Pulveris ejusdem 3j.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp.
Syrupi aurantii ā ā f3iv.

Ft. *Mistura cujus cochlearia*
ij. majora 3tia. quaque hora
sumantur.

ASTRINGENT.

R *Catechu extracti* 3ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi f3viiij.
Tincturæ Opii ℥lx.

Ft. *Mistura, cujus sumantur*
cochlearia iiij. magna post
singulas dejectiones liquidas.

EFFERVESCING.

R *Potassæ subcarbonatis* ʒiv.
Syrupi f3iiij.
Spir. Myristicæ f3iv.
Aquæ distillatæ f3v.

Ft. *Mist. cujus pars 4ta. cum*
succi limonis cochleari mag-
no, in effervescentia, 2da.
quaque hora sumatur.

PURGATIVE.

R *Magnesiæ sulphatis* ʒxiij.
Mannæ 3vj.
Infusi sennæ f3vj.
Tinct. sennæ f3iv.

Sumantur cochl. iiij. magna
omni quadrihora donec ple-
ne dejiciatur alvus.

EMETIC.

R *Antimonii tartarizati* gr.
 viij.
Aquæ distillatæ f3vj.
Syrupi Mori f3j.

Ft. *Mistura, cujus cochlearia*
magna ij. quamprimum, et
octavis minutis donec evomu-
erit, sumenda.

EXPECTORANT.

R *Misturæ amygdalæ* f3v.
Vini ipecacuanhæ.
Tinct. scillæ ā ā f3j.
Syrupi tolutani f3vj.

Sumat. cochleare magnum ur-
gente tussi.

DRAUGHTS.

EMETIC.

R *Pulveris ipecacuanhæ* ʒj.
Vini ejusdem f3ij.
Aquæ communis f3vj.

Ft. *Haustus emeticus vespere,*
vel quam primum, sumendus.

CATHARTIC.

R *Potassæ tartratis* ʒj.
Tinct. sennæ f3ij.
Infusi sennæ f3xiv.

Ft. *Haustus statim sumend. et*
cras mane, nisi prius soluta
fuerit alvus, repetendus.

DIAPHORETIC.

Rx *Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis* f3iv.

Potassæ nitratis gr. viij.

Vini antimonii ℥xx.

Syrupi tolutani f3ss.

Aquæ menthæ viridis f3vij.

Ft. *Haust. 3tia. vel 4ta. vel 5ta* quaque hora sumendus.

ANODYNE.

Rx *Liq. ammoniæ acetatis* f3iv.

Aquæ puræ f3vj.

Tincturæ opii ℥xx.

Syrupi rhoeados f3i.

Ft. *Haustus* hora somni, vel vespertino, vel sera nocte, sumendus.

GARGLES.

DETERGENT.

Rx *Potassæ nitratis* 3ij.

Mellis rosæ f3iv.

Infusi rosæ f3vss.

Ft. *Gargarysma sæpe* utendum.

ASTRINGENT.

Rx *Aluminis* ʒss.

Decocti quercus f3vj.

Acidi sulphurici diluti

℥xxx.

Ft. *Gargarysma subinde* utendum.

EMBROCATIONS.

STIMULANT.

Rx *Linimenti ammoniæ fortioris* f3vj.

Olivæ Olei f3ij.

Ft. *Embrocatio, cum panno laneo faucibus externis* applicanda.

STIMULANT & ANODYNE.

Rx *Liniment. Camphoræ comp.* f3ix.

Tinctura lyttæ f3j.

Tinctura opii f3ij.

Parti dolenti applicandum.

PILLS.

PURGATIVE.

Rx *Hydrargyri submuriatis* gr. iij.

Pulveris Jalapæ gr. ix.

Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.

Pilulæ iij. hora somni sumenda.

ANODYNE.

Rx *Camphoræ* gr. iij.

Opii gr. j.

Spir. rectificati ℥j.

Confect. rosæ q. s.

Pilula hora somni sumenda.

POWDERS.

PURGATIVE.

Rx Hydrargyri submuriatis
gr. ij.

Pulveris Jalapæ.

Sacchari, Sing. gr. viij.

Sit pulvis vespere sumendus.

TONIC.

Rx Sodæ siccata gr. iv.

Pulveris rhei gr. iij.

—— calumbæ gr. viij.

Ft. Pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

For children.

EMETIC.

R Pulv. ipecacuanhæ ʒj.

Antimonii tartarizati gr. j.

Ft. Pulvis emeticus.

DETERGENT.

R Superacetatis Plumbi ʒj.

Pulv. Cinchonæ ʒviij.

Tene, ut p. pulvis, cujus paul-
illum super ulceres omni
mane spargatur.

For scrophulous ulcers.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS.

The pound,	℔.	} contains {	Twelve ounces.
ounce,	ʒ		Eight drachms.
drachm,	ʒ		Three scruples.
scruple,	ʒ		Twenty grains.
grain,	gr.		— — — —

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		1	= 3	= 60
			1	= 20

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The Gallon, Cong.	} contains {	Eight pints.
pint (<i>Octarius</i>)		Sixteen fluid ounces.
fluid ounce,		Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm,		Sixty minims.
minim,		— — — —

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluid Ounc.	Fluid Drachms.	Minims.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

The value of these measures is the same in all the Pharmacopœias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to the London. The Edinburgh

and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the gallon, *cong.*, the pint *lb.*, the ounce \mathfrak{z} , the drachm $\mathfrak{3}$, and the drop *gt.*, which should be equal to the minim.

The MEASURE of TEMPERATURE used by all the Colleges, is Fahrenheit's thermometer, 212° on the scale of which marks the boiling pint of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° denote the gentle heat, (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

The hot bath (*balneum calidum*) from 97° to 100° .

The tepid bath (*balneum tepidum*) from 62° to 96° .

TAB. I. E showing the Ingredients of the principal British Mineral Waters.

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.	Quantity of water.	GASES.				CARBONATES OF			SULPHATES OF				MURIATES OF				Silica.	Alumina.	Resins.	Temperature.	
		Oxy- gen.	carb. acid.	Sulph. Hydr.	Nitro- gen.	Soda.	grains.	Time.	grains.	Mag- nesia.	Iron.	Soda.	grains.	Time.	grains.	Mag- nesia.					Potass.
<i>Acidulous.</i> Kilburn.	138240	—	84.	36	—	—	2.4	1.25	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	18.2	13.	91.	—	6.	0.6	2.8	—	—	6	cold
<i>Sulphurous.</i> Harrowgate. Moffat.	103643 103643	— —	8. 1.	19. 10.	7. 4.	— —	18.5 —	— —	5.5 —	— —	— —	— —	0.5 —	— —	615.5 3.6	3. —	9.1 —	— —	— —	— —	cold cold
<i>Saline.</i> Cheltenham.	103643	—	30.3	3.	12.	—	—	—	12.5	5.	48.0	40.	—	—	5.	—	12.5	—	—	—	cold
<i>Chalybeate.</i> Tunbridge.	103643	1.4	10.6	—	4.	—	—	—	—	1.	—	1.25	—	—	0.5	—	2.25	—	—	—	cold
<i>Calcareous.</i> Bath. Buxton. Bristol. Mallock. Malvern.	15360 58309 58309 58309 58309	— — — — —	2.4 — 30. — —	— — — — —	— 2. — — —	— — — — —	3.6 10.5 1.5 — —	18. 2.5 11.7 — —	— — 11.2 — —	1004 — — — —	— — — — —	3. — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	6.6 1.5 4. — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	114° 82° 74° 66° cold

TABLE showing the Doses of Medicine proper at the different periods of life.

Let the dose for a person of middle age be 3j.

Ages.	Common Dose 3j.	Proportionate Doses.
Under 1 year	..... $\frac{1}{12}$	5 grains.
2 ....	..... $\frac{1}{8}$	8 grains.
3 ....	..... $\frac{1}{6}$	10 grains.
4 ....	..... $\frac{1}{4}$	15 grains.
7 ....	..... $\frac{1}{3}$	1 scruple.
14 ....	..... $\frac{1}{2}$	half a drachm.
20 ....	..... $\frac{2}{3}$	2 scruples.
Above 21	The common dose.	
60	The gradation inversely as above.	

The doses of medicines cannot, however, be reduced to any correct general rule, but are influenced by various circumstances, as sex, temperament, habit, disease, and idiosyncrasy. Women, for example, require smaller doses of any kind of medicine than men; those of a sanguine temperament generally require smaller doses also than those of a melancholic; and the influence of the majority of medicines, particularly of narcotics and stimulants, is much diminished when they are taken for any considerable length of time. Disease sets at defiance all general calculations on this subject; and idiosyncrasy renders some individuals very susceptible of the action of medicines which produce very little effect in general, while others cannot be effected by the most active remedies.

Explanation of the References.

L. London

E. Edinburgh

D. Dublin

} Pharmacopœias.

N. O. Natural Orders.

L. Linnæus,) Showing the names of the natural orders,

J. Jussieu,) as adopted by these botanists.

h Signifies that the plant is a shrub, or tree.

u That it is a perennial.

⊙ That it is an annual.

♂ That it is biennial.

Comp. Implies *components*, showing the chemical constituents of the substance under consideration.

Prop. Its chemical and natural properties.

Oper. Its operation or medical effects.

Use. Its medical uses.

Incomp. The incompatibles, or those substances with which it cannot be combined in prescription, without altering either its chemical or medical properties.

Off. Prep. Official preparations into which the substance under consideration enters as a part.

The circumflexes after the title of any article enclose the name of the substance from which it is obtained; if a plant, its class and order of the Linnean system; the natural order according to Linnæus and Jussieu, the place of its growth, and the kind of plant. If a compound, they enclose the formula of the London College.

CONSPLECTUS, &c.

ABIËTIS RĚSĪNA. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir. (*Pinus Abies*, The Spruce Fir. *Monoecia Adelphia*, N. O. *Coniferæ*. Europe, America. 2).

Comp. Resin and essential oil.—*Prop.* Solid, dry, brittle; externally brownish yellow; internally whitish.—*Oper.* Rubefacient.—*Use.* Externally as plasters, in catarrh, pertussis, and dyspnœa.—*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Aromat. D. Emp. Galbani Comp. L. Emp. Opii. L. Emplast. Thuris. D.*

ABRŎTĀNI FOLĪA. D. Southernwood Leaves. (*Artemisia Abrotanum*. *Class and order as Absinthium.* 2.)

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant; taste, hot, bitter, nauseous; extracted by alcohol, partly by water.—*Oper.* Tonic, anthelmintic, diaphoretic, resolvent.—*Use.* In debilities of the stomach; and in glysters in worm cases; but more commonly externally as a stimulating fomentation, for tumors and gangrenous ulcers.—*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj.; or of an infusion made with ʒvj, in water fʒx. a cupful, twice or thrice a day.—*Incomp.* Sulphate of iron, acetate of lead.

ABSINTHIUM. L. Folia et summitates florentes *Artemisiæ Absinthii*, E. Fol. Cacumina *Absinthii vulg.* D. Wormwood. (*Artemisia Absinthium*, Common Wormwood, *Syngen. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Nucamentaceæ L. Corymbifera. J.* Indigenous. 2).

Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter, nauseous.—*Oper.* Tonic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.—*Use.*

In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy. Clysters of the decoction in ascarides are useful.—*Dose*. In substance ʒj. to ʒij. Infusion, (3vj. to water 0j.) f3iv. to f3xij, three or four times a day.—*Incomp.* Sulphates of iron and zinc; superacetate of lead.

ABSINTHII MARITIMI CACUMINA. D. The tops of Sea Wormwood. (*Artemisia Maritima*, *class and order as Absinthium*. 2) Properties, use, &c. the same as Absinthium.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. L. Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ, E. Gummi Arabicum, D. Gum Arabic. (*Acacia vera*, *Polygam. Monæcia*. N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. Africa. 12).

Comp. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Lime.—*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, fracture shining, transparent, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol: spec. grav. 1.4523.—*Oper.* Demulcent.—*Use.* In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c.—*Dose.* In substance 3j. to 3ij. In decoctions, ad libitum.—*Incomp.* Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric ether, muriated tincture of iron.—*Off. Prep.* Mucilago Acaciæ, L. E. D. Emulsio Mimosæ Niloticæ, E. Emulsio Arabica, D. Mistura Cornu usti, L. D. Mustura Cretæ, L. D. Mistura Moschi, L. Mistura Guaiaci, L. Confectio Amygdalarum, L. Pulvis Cretæ *Comp.* L. Pulv. Tragacanthæ *Comp.* L. Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis, E. Tro. Glycyrrhizæ, E. Tro. Glycyrr. cum Opio, E. Tro. Gummosi, E.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. L. Rumicis Acetosæ Folia, E. Leaves of Common Sorrel. (*Rumex Acetosa*. Common Sorrel. *Hexandria*, *Trigynia*, N. O. *Holoraceæ*, L. *Polygoneæ*, J. Indigenous. 24).

Prop. Inodorous, taste acid and grateful.—*Oper.* Refrige-

rant, diuretic.—*Use.* In inflammatory complaints, and cutaneous diseases.—*Dose.* The recent leaves ad libitum; of the juice fʒj. to fʒij. Decoction in whey, a handful to Oij, ad libitum.—*Their effects depend on the super oxalate of Potass which they contain.*

ACETOSĒLLA. L. Wood Sorrel. (*Oxalis Acetosella*. Common Wood Sorrel. *Decand. Pentagynia*, N. O. *Gruinales*, L. *Gerania*, J. Europe. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste a sweetish acid, coagulates milk.—*Oper.* Refrigerant, antiseptic.—*Use.* In bilious and putrid fevers, and inflammatory complaints.—*Dose.* In infusion of a handful to water Oij, or boiled in milk in the same proportions, to form a whey, ad libitum.

ACĒTAS FERRI. D. Acetate of Iron. (*Ferri carbonatis* ʒss. *acidi acetosi fort.* fʒij. *Digest for three days, and strain.*)

Comp. Oxide of iron, acetic acid.—*Prop.* Taste styptic, sweetish.—*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue.—*Use.* In dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, dropsy, and most cases of general debility.—*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx.

ACĒTIS HYDRARGYRI. E. Acetas Hydrargyri, D. Acetite of Quicksilver. (*Hydrargyri pur.* ʒij. *Acidi Nitrosi diluti* ʒivss. *Acetitis Potassæ* ʒij. *Aquæ bullientis* ℥viiij.)

Comp. Oxide of mercury, acetic acid.—*Prop.* Crystals small shining flakes, soluble in hot water, but scarcely in cold; taste acrid; insoluble in alcohol.—*Oper.* Antisymphilitic, alterative.—*Use.* In syphilis, but not to be depended upon; in cutaneous eruptions externally applied (gr. ij. dissolved in fʒij. of rose water).—*Dose.* gr. j to gr. vj night and morning.—*Should be kept in an opaque bottle, as light blackens it. It is the active ingredient of Keyser's Pills.*

ACĒTUM L. Acidum Acetosum, E. Acetum vini, D. Vinegar. Impure Acetous Acid.

Comp. Acetic acid, water, alcohol, mucilage, tartaric acid, tartrate of potass, sugar, extractive.—*Prop.* Odour pungent, taste a pleasant acid, colour pale yellow, transparent: spec. grav. 1.0204.—*Oper.* Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent, antinarcotic; externally stimulant and discutient.—*Use.* In febrile complaints; Scorbutus; to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics; steam inhaled in putrid sore throats and scurvy; in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia.—*Dose.* f3j, to f3iv. In clysters f3j, to f3ij. Lotion. R̄ Aceti f3j, spiritus ten. f3iv, Aquæ f3viiij.—*Off. Prep.* Acidum acetosum aromaticum, E. Acid. acet. camphoratum, E. D. Acidum aceticum (dilutum) L. E. D. Acidum acetosum forte, E. D. Cataplasma Sinapis, L. D. Ceratum Saponis, L. D. Linimentum Æruginis, L. Syrupus acidi acetosi, E. Syr. Colchici Autumnalis, E.

ACĒTUM ARŌMATĪCUM. E. Aromatic Vinegar. (*Roris-marini cacum: sic; folior. Salvæ sic. sing. ʒiv. Lavan-dulæ flor. sic ʒij. Caryophyllarum cont. ʒij. Acidi acetici P. lbviiij.* Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.)

Comp. Vinegar holding in solution the essential oils of rosemary, sage, lavender, and cloves.—*Prop.* Odour pungent and aromatic.—*Use.* As a grateful perfume in sick rooms.

ACĒTUM COLCHĪCI. L. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron, (*Colchici rad. recent. concisæ ʒj. Acidi acetici ʒj. Spir. ten. f3j.*)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb dissolved in diluted acetic acid. (f3j. of proof spirit ordered to ʒj. of the vinegar, simply makes it keep).—*Prop.* Diuretic, but very uncertain.—*Use.* In Ascites, and Hydrothorax.—*Dose.* f3ss. to f3jss, in any bland fluid.

ACĒTUM SCILLÆ. L. D. *Acetum Scillæ Maritimæ*, E. Vinegar of Squill. (*Scillæ rad. recent. exsiccatae* ℥bj. *Aceti* Ovj. *Spiritus* ten. Oss. Macerate the squill in the acid with a gentle heat, in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor, and set it aside that the feculencies may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb dissolved in diluted acetic acid, with a small portion of spirit.—*Prop.* Taste bitter, acidulous.—*Oper.* Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.—*Use.* In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.—*Dose.* f3ss. to f3iv. in Cinnamon water, or Mint water.—*Off. Prep.* *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. *Syrupus Scillæ*, E.

ACĪDUM ACĒTĪCUM (dilutum?) L. Acid. *Acetosum Distillatum*, E. *Acetum Distillatum*, D. Distilled Vinegar. *Comp.* Acetic acid and water, with uncombined mucilage and extractive.—*Prop.* Odour less pungent than that of vinegar; taste acid; transparent; colourless.—*Oper.* The same as that of vinegar.—*Use.* The same as vinegar; but chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.—*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Ammonia acetatis*, L. E. D. *Potassæ Acetas*, L. E. D. *Acetas Ferri*, D. *Liquor Plumbi subacetatis*, L. D. *Plumbi Superacetis*, L. E. D. *Acetum Colchici*, L. *Acetum Scillæ*, L. E. D. *Oxymel*, L. D. *Emplast. Ammoniacy*, L. *Oxymel Colchici*, D.

ACĪDUM ACĒTĪCUM. D. Acidum *Acetosum forte*, E. Acetic Acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen forming acetic acid, and water.—*Prop.* Odour very pungent and grateful; taste acid and acrid; spec. grav. 10.70, very volatile.—*Oper.* Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.—*Use.* Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headaches; destroys corns and warts.—*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Acetosum Camphoratum*, E. D.

ACĪDUM ACĒTICUM CAMPHORĀTUM, D. Acidum Acetosum Camphoratum, E. Camphorated Acetic Acid.

(*Acidi acetici* f 3vj. *Camphoræ* 3ss. Rub the Camphor to powder by means of a little alcohol; then dissolve it in the acid.)

Prop. Odour extremely pungent; volatile. — *Oper.* Stimulant. — *Use.* The vapour is snuffed up the nostrils in syncope.

ACĪDUM BENZOÏCUM. L. E. D. Benzoïc acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen (predominating,) oxygen. (*Obtained from benzoïn*). — *Prop.* Odour aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly aciculous, and agreeable; soluble in boiling water and alcohol; crystals white flakes, brilliant, ductile, slender. — *Oper.* Stimulant; as an expectorant doubtful; errhine. — *Use.* In chronic catarrh, but of very little efficacy. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. — *Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Camphoræ composita*, L. D. *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, E.

ACĪDUM CITRĪCUM. L. Acidum Citricum Crystallis Concretum, D. Citric Acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen. (*Obtained from lemon juice*). — *Prop.* Sharp acidity of lemon juice; crystals rhomboidal prisms, persistent, white, semi-transparent; soluble in less than twice their weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water. — *Oper.* Refrigerant, antiseptic. — *Use.* In febrile and inflammatory complaints; and scorbutus: and dissolved in water, instead of recent lemon juice for the effervescing draught. (*Proportion* 3x. to water 0j). — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ij. dissolved in water; or any bland fluid. — *Incomp.* Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetate of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury.

ACĪDUM MURIĀTĪCUM. L. E. D. Muriatic Acid.

Comp. Unknown base; real acid 22.18; water 77.82 pts. (*from common salt*). — *Prop.* Odour suffocating, taste intensely acid and caustic; colourless when very pure, but commonly of a pale yellow colour; volatile, the fumes

visible; spec. grav. 1.170. f℥j. should dissolve 204 grains of lime stone.—*Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.—*Use.* In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles in inflammatory and putrid sore throats: in injections in gonorrhea.—*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xx. properly diluted; in gargles f℥ss. to f℥ij. in f℥vi. of fluid; injection ℥viiij. to water f℥iv.—*Off. Prep.* *Murias Barytæ*, E. *Solutio Muriatis Calcis*, E. D. *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis*, L. E. D. *Hydro-sulphuretum Ammoniacæ*, E.

CIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. D. Diluted muriatic acid. (*Acidi Muriatici*; *Aquæ distillatæ*, sing. Oj. mix.) Spec. grav. 1.080. 130 parts contain 14 of real acid.

CIDUM NITRICUM. L. E. Nitric Acid.

Comp. Nitrogen, by weight, 29.50; oxygen, 70.50. (from Nitre, *Nitras Potassæ*).—*Prop.* Odour suffocating, taste very acid and caustic, corrosive, liquid, colourless, transparent; absorbs water from the air; tinges the skin yellow. Spec. grav. 1.502.—*Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic.—*Use.* The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour it is extricated from nitre ℥iv. and sulphuric acid ℥ij. in a saucer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purposes of fumigation.—*Incomp.* Spirit of lavender, in any large quantity; and the essential oils.—*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*, L. *Argenti Nitras*, L. *Liquor Ferri Alkalini*, L. *Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.* L. *Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum*, L. *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*, L.

CIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. L. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid f℥j; water f℥ix.—*Prop.* The same as nitric acid in a weaker degree.—*Oper.* The same as that of nitric acid.—*Use.* As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers

of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile; and in dyspepsia. As a remedy in venereal complaints; yet in this climate it is not to be depended on, but is a very useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation induced by it. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.—*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx. in fʒij. of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACĪDUM NITRŌSUM. E. D. Nitrous Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid and nitric oxide, loosely combined.—

Prop. Odour very suffocating, very volatile; colour brown red.—*Oper. Use, and Dose.* The same as of nitric acid; and as a lotion to old fœtid ulcers in the proportion of fʒij. to water ʒj.—*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum*, E. D. *Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi*, E. D. *Argentum Nitratum*, D. *Ung. Acidi Nitrosi*, E. D. *Ung. Nitratis Hydrargyri*, E. D.

ACĪDUM NITRŌSUM DILŪTUM. E. D. Diluted Nitrous Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid, with a smaller portion of nitric oxide and water.—*Prop.* Odour suffocating, colour blueish. *Spec. grav.* 1.911.—*Oper. Use, and Dose.* The same as diluted nitric acid.—*Off. Prep.* *Nitras Argenti*, E. *Acetis Hydrargyri*, E. D. *Submurias Hydrargyri Præcipitatus*, E. D. *Submur. Hydrarg. Ammoniatus*, D. *Oxidum Hydrarg. Cinereum*, E. D. *Ox. Hyd. Rubrum*, E. D.

ACĪDUM SUCCĪNI. D. E. Succinic Acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, (obtained from amber).

—*Prop.* Taste sour; crystals four-sided rhomboidal plates, white, transparent, soluble in hot water, and hot alcohol; volatile.—*Incomp.* Mucilage, oils. *This acid is never, or very rarely, used in medicine.*

ACĪDUM SULPHŪRICUM. L. E. D. Sulphuric Acid.

Comp. Of sulphur 61.51; of oxygen 38.51 pts.; and water:

or acid 79; water 21.—*Prop.* Inodorous; strong acid taste; corrosive; fluidity dense, apparently oily; transparent, colourless. Spec. grav. 1.850. It has a powerful attraction for water.—*Oper.* Escharotic, stimulant, rube-facient.—*Use.* In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard fʒj. sulphuric acid ʒj.; and in scabies, with ʒss. of the acid to lard ʒj.—*Off. Prep.* *Acid. Sulphuricum Dilutum*, L. E. D. *Acid. Sulphur. Aromaticum*, E. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Hydrarg. Oxymurias*, L. E. D. *Zinci Sulphas*, L. *Sulphas Potassæ*, E. *Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus*, E. D.

ACĪDUM SULPHŪRĪCUM DILŪTUM. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici* fʒjss. *Aquæ distillatæ* fʒxivss. mix gradually). (The present acid is stronger than the diluted acid of the former London Pharmacopœia nearly in the proportion of 9 to 6.)

Prop. Inodorous, strong acid taste, transparent, colourless.—*Oper.* Tonic, astringent, refrigerant.—*Use.* In dyspepsia, diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions, hectic; in gargles in cynanche, and to check salivation.—*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx. largely diluted; in gargles fʒj. to fʒiij. in fʒviiij. of fluid.—*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Benzoicum*, E. *Infusum Rosæ*, L. E. D.

ACĪDUM SULPHŪRĪCUM AROMATĪCUM. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. (*Spiritus rect.* ℥ij. *Acidi Sulphurici* ʒvj. *Cinnamomi cort. cont.* ʒjss. *Zingiberis rad. cont.* ʒj. Drop the acid gradually into the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a close vessel, for three days, and then add the cinnamon and ginger; digest again in a close vessel for six days, and filter through paper.)

Comp. An imperfect æther, with sulphuric acid predominating, and holding dissolved the essential oil of cinnamon, and of

ginger.—*Prop.* Odour aromatic, taste acid and slightly ætherial, colour brownish.—*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.—*Use.* In dyspepsia; the debility following intermittents, and other fevers, combined with vegetable bitters; and in chronic asthma.—*Dose.* m_x . to m_{xxx} . in fluids, twice or thrice a day.

ACONITI FOLIA. L. *Aconitum Folia*, D. *Folia Aconiti Napelli*, E. Aconite, or Monk's-hood Leaves. (*Aconitum Neomontanum*, Common Blue Monk's-hood; *Polyand. Trigyn*, N. O. *Multisiliquæ*, L. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. Mountains of Germany and Siberia. 2).

Prop. Dried leaves inodorous, taste subacid; bitterish; fresh very acrid.—*Oper.* Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent.—*Use.* In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, schirrus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes.—*Dose.* gr. j. gradually increased to gr. v. twice or thrice a day.—*Off. Prep.* *Extractum Aconiti*, L. E.

ADEPS. L. E. *Adeps Suillus*, D. Hog's Lard. (*Sus Scrofa*, the Hog, Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Belluæ*, L. *Pachyderma*, Cuv.)

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, soft, unctuous, white.—*Oper.* Emollient.—*Use.* In the formation of ointments, cerates, plasters, and liniments.—*Off. Prep.* *Adeps preparata*, L. D.

ADEPS PREPARATA. L. D. Prepared Lard. (This preparation is seldom attempted by the apothecary, but the lard is bought ready prepared, run into bladders).

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Lyttæ*, L. *Ceratum Sabinæ*, L. *Unguenta Varia*.

ÆRŪGO. L. D. *Subacetis Cupri*, E. *Verdigris*, Subacetate of Copper.

Comp. Acetate of Copper, 43, black oxide of copper 27, water 30 pts. in 100 parts.—*Prop.* Mass difficult to

break, dry, not deliquescent, foliaceous, of a fine blueish green colour; taste salt; completely soluble in sulphuric acid.—*Oper.* Tonic, emetic, escharotic, detergent.—*Use.* Scarcely ever used internally; applied to the callous edges of sores, and to consume fungous, but now seldom used. It is sometimes used as a lotion, gr. j. in rose or elder flower water fʒj. in scorbutic ulcerations of the mouth, but it cannot be much recommended.—*Dose.* As a tonic under gr. ss.; as an emetic from gr. j. to gr. ij.—*Off. Prep.* *Ærugo Preparata*. D. *Unguentum Subacetitis Cupri*. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp.* E.

ÆRŪGO PREPARATA. D. Prepared Verdigris.—The former preparation freed from impurities, in a state of minute mechanical division.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1. Sugar is a certain antidote for verdigris taken as a poison.

ÆSCŪLI HIPPOCASTĀNI SEMEN, E. D. Cortex, D. The Horse Chesnut, and Bark of the Tree. (*Heptand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Trihilatæ*, L. *Acera*, J. Asia. $\frac{1}{2}$).

Prop. Taste of the fruit acrid, biting; of the bark, bitter, austere.—*Oper.* Of the fruit errhine; the bark tonic, astringent, antiseptic.—*Use.* In ophthalmia and head-ach an infusion of the fruit snuffed up the nostrils. The bark has cured ague; and, externally, is useful in gangrene.—*Dose.* ʒss. to ʒj. of the bark in powder.

ÆTHER SULPHURĪCUS. L. D. Sulphuric Æther.

ÆTHER RECTIFICĀTUS. L. Æther Sulphuricus, E. Rectified Æther.

Comp. Oxygen 19, carbon 59, hydrogen 22 parts, (from alcohol and sulphuric acid).—*Prop.* A limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; odour penetrating and fragrant; taste hot and pungent; inflammable; spec. grav. 0.758; readily mixes with alcohol; soluble in ten parts of

water; produces cold during its evaporation. — *Oper.* Diffusibly stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerant. — *Use.* Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in head-ach; and dropped into the meatus in ear-ach; it has also been used in burns. — *Dose* $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx.}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ijss.}$ in water, or other fluid. — *Off. Prep.* *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici*, L.

ÆTHER NITRŌSUS. D. Nitrous Æther.

Comp. Nitrogen 16.41, carbon 39.27, oxygen 34.73, hydrogen 9.59, in 100 pts. (from alcohol and nitrous acid). — *Prop.* Nearly the same as those of sulphuric æther, but more volatile, and its odour is less fragrant; spec. grav. 900; little soluble in water; soluble in alcohol. — *Oper.* and *Use.* The same as those of sulphuric æther.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCŌHOLE AROMATICUS. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Æther with Alcohol.

Comp. Spirit of Sulphuric æther, holding in solution the essential oils of cinnamon, cardamoms, and long pepper. — *Prop.* Odour fragrant, taste warm and aromatic. — *Oper.* Stimulant, stomachic. — *Use.* In weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and languor. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss.}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij.}$ in bitter infusions.

AGRIMONĬA. D. Agrimony. (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*, *Decandria*, *Digynia*, N. O. *Senticosa*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Europe, America. 24).

Qual. Odour faintly aromatic, lost in drying; taste sub-aromatic, bitterish, slightly styptic. — *Oper.* Astringent, stomachic. — *Use.* In dyspepsia; of little efficacy. — *Dose.* In powder from $\mathfrak{3}\text{j.}$ to $\mathfrak{5}\text{j.}$ A cupful of the infusion occasionally. — *Incomp.* Sulphate of iron, potass.

ALCŌHOL. L. E. D. Acohol. (*Rectified Spirit distilled from Subcarbonate of Potass dried*).

Comp. Oxygen 65.05, carbon 18.22, hydrogen 16.73. — *Prop.* Odour fragrant, penetrating; taste pungent, burn-

ing; colourless; transparent; boils at 176° ; it dissolves all the vegetable secretions, either wholly or partially, except gum; dissolves also ammonia, potass, and soda. Spec. grav. 0.815. — *Oper.* Stimulant (*powerful and diffusible*); sedative. — *Use.* Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but often, and advantageously, in a highly diluted form; in cases of debility, and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hæmorrhagies. — *Off. Prep.* *Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus*, L. *Spir. Ammoniae Fœtidus*, D. *Alcohol Ammoniatum*, E. *Æther Sulph.* E. D. *Æther Nitrosus*, D. *Æther Sulph. c. Alcohole*, E.

ALLII RADIX. (*Bulbi*). L. E. D. Garlic Bulbs. (*Allium Sativum*, Garlic, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Spathacæ*, L. *Asphodeli*, J. Sicily, Britain. 24).

Prop. Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, biting, and caustic; these are dissipated by coction. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient, maturant, and repellent. — *Use.* In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatism, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder. — *Dose.* One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing, twice or thrice a day. Of the juice ℥ss. to ℥ij. mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills, with soap or calomel, gr. xv. to ℥ij. The virtues of the genus *Allium* depend on an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalis.

ALOËS SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. L. Gummi Resina Aloes Soccotrinæ, E. D. (*Aloë Spicata*. The Soccotrine

Aloe. *Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Coronariæ, L. Asphodeli, J.* Cape of Good Hope. 24).

Comp. Resin 980, gummy matter 78 pts. in 1000. — **Prop.** Odour not unpleasant, rather fragrant; taste very bitter, not unlike that of animal bile, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish brown, with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in diluted alcohol; powder of a bright cinnamon yellow colour. — **Oper.** Cathartic, warm and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomachic; hurtful in hæmorrhoids. — **Dose.** For the first purpose gr. v. to ʒj.; for the latter gr. ij. to gr. iij. twice or thrice a day. The form of pill is the most convenient mode of exhibition. — **Off. Prep.** *Decoctum Aloës Compositum, L. Extractum Aloës, L. D. Ext. Colocynthis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Aloës, L. E. D. Tinct. Aloës Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Aloës Ætherea, E. Tinct. Benzöini Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei et Aloës, E. Vinum Aloës, L. E. D. Pulvis Aloës Comp. L. Pilulæ Aloës Comp. L. Pil. Aloës cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L. Pil. Aloës cum Assafœtida, E. — Cum Colcynthis, E. — Rhei Comp. E. Pil. Scammonii Comp. cum Aloe, D. Pilulæ Aloës, E. D.*

ALÖES VULGARIS EXTRACTUM. *L. Aloe Hepatica, E. D. Barbadoes Aloes. (Aloes perfoliata. Class and order as above. Barbadoes, Greece. 24).*

Comp. As above, but with a larger portion of resin. — **Prop.** Odour very disagreeable, intensely bitter, and nauseous; powder a dull olive yellow. — **Oper.** As above, but not so frequently employed.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. *L. E. Marsh Mallow Leaves and Root. (Althæa Officinalis, Marsh Mallow, Monadelph. Polyand, N. O. Columnifera, L. Malvacea, J. Indigenous. 24).*

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, feeling mucilaginous when

chewed; yields its mucus to water by coction.—*Oper.* Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.—*Use.* In pulmonary and intestinal affections; ardor urinæ; calculus; externally in fomentations, clysters, and gargles.—*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Althææ Officinalis*, E. *Syrupus Althææ*, L. E.

ALŪMEN. L. Super Sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ, E. Alumen, D. Alum, (*from Schistose Clays*).

Comp. Sulphate of alumina, with excess of acid, 36.75; sulphate of potass 13.15; water 45.10 parts. (*Berzelius*).—*Prop.* Crystals regular octahedrons: but generally in large white semi-transparent masses; taste sweetish, styptic; effloresces in the air: 16 pts. water at 60° dissolve one part of alum.—*Oper.* Tonic, astringent; and, in some instances, laxative.—*Use.* In hæmorrhagies, leucorrhæa, diabetes, colica pictonum; externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.—*Dose.* grs. v. to xv. united with an aromatic; or as whey, made with 5ij. of the powder and hot milk Oj, a teacupfull occasionally; in gargles ʒss. in fluid ʒiv.; in collyria and injections gr. xij.; in rose water ʒvj.—*Incomp.* Potassa and potassæ carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, superacetate of lead, infusion of galls.—*Off. Prep.* *Alumen Exsiccatum*, L. E. D. *Liquor Aluminis Comp.* L. *Pulv. Sulphatis Aluminæ Comp.* E. *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita*, E.

ALŪMEN EXSICCĀTUM. L. Sulphas Aluminæ Exsiccatus, E. Alumen Ustum, D. Dried Alum. (*Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire, until the ebullition cease*).

Comp. As above, without the water of crystallization.—*Prop.* Dry, friable, white, opaque.—*Oper.* E-charotic.—*Use.* To destroy fungous in ulcers; internally in colic.—*Dose.* gr. x. to ʒj.

AMMŌNĪÆ SUBCARBŌNAS. L. E. D. Carbonate of Ammonia.

Comp. Ammonia 43, carbonic acid 45, water 12 parts, but the quantity of acid varies according to the heat employed in the preparation.—**Prop.** A white striated crystallized mass; odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in 2 pts. of water; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air.—**Oper.** Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.—**Use.** In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism: applied to the nostrils in syncope.—**Incomp.** Potassa fusa, liquor potassæ, magnesia.—**Dose.** Gr. v. to xv. in pills, or in any bland fluid.—**Off. Prep.** *Liquor Ammonia Carbonatis*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammonia Acetatis*, L. E. D. *Cuprum Ammoniatum*, L. E. D.

AMMŌNĪÆ MURIĀS. L. Murias Ammonia. E. Sal Ammoniacum, D. Muriate of Ammonia. Sal Ammoniac.

Comp. Muriatic acid 42.75, Ammonia 28.00, water 29.25 parts.—**Prop.** Inodorous; taste acrid, pungent, bitterish, urinous; 3 pts. of cold water dissolves 1 pt.; usually in form of a hard striated cake; soluble also in 4.5 pts. of alcohol.—**Oper.** Aperient, diuretic; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant.—**Use.** Seldom used internally: externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headach, in lotion, composed of the salt ℥j. alcohol f℥j. water f℥ix. to indolent tumors, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains.—**Incomp.** Sulphuric and nitric acids, superacetate of lead, potass, carbonates of soda and potass, lime.—**Off. Prep.** *Ammonia Carbonas*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammonia*, L. E. D. *Aq. Carbonatis Ammonia*, E. D. *Alcohol Ammoniatum*, E. D. *Ferrum Ammoniatum*, L. E. D. *Aqua Cupri Ammoniatum*, D. *Sulphuretum Ammonia*, D. *Murias Ammonia et Ferri*, D.

AMMONIĀCUM. L. E. D. Ammoniac. (Heracleum Gum miferum, Willd. Barbary, Abyssinia).

Comp. Gum, resin, essential oil, proportions unknown.—

Prop. Irregular dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within; odour peculiar, not ungrateful; taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter; forms a white emulsion with water; soluble in vinegar; partially in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalis. — *Oper.* Expectorant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent. — *Use.* In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic from viscid matters lodged in the intestines; externally in schirrus tumors and white swelling of the joints. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c. or in emulsion, see *Mist. Ammoniaci*. — *Off. Prep.* *Mistura Ammoniaci*, L. D. *Pilula Scillæ Composita*, L. E. *Emplast. Ammoniaci*, L. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emp. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, L.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, DULCES. L. A —. *Dulcis*, E. D. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. (*Amygdalus Communis*, var. β . γ . *Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Pomaceæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Africa. h).

Prop. Taste of β soft and sweet, of γ bitter; kernels of both flat, long, with a brownish powdery cuticle; both yield by expression a sweet bland oil. The bitter is not used for emulsions, and contains prussic acid. — *Oper.* Demulcent; the bitter is narcotic. — *Use.* In inflammatory complaints; and as a medium for more active remedies. — *Off. Prep.* *Oleum Amygdalæ*, L. E. D. *Mistura Amygdalarum*, L. E. D. *Emulsio Arabica*, E. D. *Emul. Camphorata*, E. *Confectio Amygdalarum*, L.

AMYLUM. L. *Tritici Hybernici Farina*, E. *Tritici Farina*, D. Starch. (*Triticum Hybernum*, Wheat, *Triand. Digynia*, N. O. *Gramina*. Sicily? ☉).

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon. — *Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; in white, friable, hexagonal columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed; insoluble in cold water and alco-

hol, forming, with boiling water, a strong, opaline, semi-transparent jelly. — *Oper.* Demulcent. — *Use.* In dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum. — *Off. Prep.* *Mucilago Amyli*, L. E. D. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ*. *Comp. L.* *Pilulæ Hydrargyri*, E. *Trochisci Gummosi*, E.

AMŶRIDIS GILEĀDENSIS RESĪNA. E. Balsam of Gilead. (*Amyris Gileadensis*. *Octandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. Arabia near Mecca. 72).

Prop. Odour somewhat fragrant; taste warm and bitter; colour golden yellow; of the consistence of syrup. — *Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant. — *Use.* Scarcely ever used. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

ANCHŪSÆ TINCTORIÆ RADIX. E. *Anchusæ Rad.* D. Alkanet Root. (*Anchusa Tinctoria*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Asperifoliæ*, L. *Borragineæ*, J. Europe. 24).

Prop. Inodorous and insipid when dried. The small roots are the best, and impart the finest and deepest red to oils, ointments, and plasters, for which purpose only they are used.

ANĒTHI SEMĪNA. L. Dill Seed. (*Anethum Graveolens*. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*, L. South of Europe. 6).

Prop. Odour aromatic, but not agreeable; taste aromatic and pungent. — *Oper.* Stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly of infants. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒj. — *Off. Prep.* *Aqua Anethi*, L.

ANĒTHI FŒNICULI SEMINA ET RADIX. E. The Seeds and Root of Sweet Fennel. (*Anethum Fœniculum*, class, order, and place, as above. 24).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish and grateful. — *Oper.* Root diuretic; seed carminative. — *Use.* In the tormina of infants. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒjss. in powder. — *Off. Prep.*

Aqua Fœniculi, L. D. *Oleum Volatile Seminum Fœniculi*, D. *Oleum Florum Fœniculi*, D. *Decoctum Chamæmeli*, D. *Spir. Juniperi Comp.* D. L.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA, E. Angelica. (*Pentand. Digyn*, N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Northern Alps. ♂).

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish, very warm, equally in the root, leaves, and seeds. — *Oper.* Tonic, carminative, sudorific. — *Use.* In dyspepsia, and nausea, but rarely used. — *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒij.

ANISI SEMINA. L. D. Semen Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Aniseed. (*Pimpinella Anisi*. *Pentand. Digyn*, N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Egypt. ☉).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish, warm, grateful. Figure oblong-ovate. — *Oper.* Carminative. — *Use.* In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒi. bruised. — *Off. Prep.* *Oleum Anisi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Anisi*, L.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES, L. Anth. Nobilis Flores, E. Chamæmeli Fl. D. Chamomile Flowers. (*Anthemis Nobilis*, Common Chamomile. *Syngen. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ Discoideæ*, L. *Corymbifera*, J. Indigenous. 24).

Prop. Odour powerful, fragrant, grateful; taste bitter, warm; in the disk of the flower. — *Oper.* Tonic, stomachic; the warm infusion is emetic; externally discutient, emollient. — *Use.* In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics; as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumours. — *Dose.* In powder ʒss. to ʒij. twice or thrice a day. — *Off. Prep.* *Extractum Anthemidis*, L. E. *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis*, E. D. *Decoct. Malvæ Comp.* L. *Infusum Anthemidis*, L. *Oleum Anthemidis*, L. The active constituents are bitter extractive, and an essential oil.

ANTIMŌNI OXYDUM. L. Oxyd of Antimony.

Comp. Antimony 81.5, oxygen 18.5, parts in 100 of oxyd of potassæ 1.5th. — *Prop.* Powder white, insoluble in water, decomposed by the sulphuric and nitric acids. — *Oper.* Diaphoretic, alterative. — *Use.* In febrile affections. — *Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v.

ANTIMŌNII SULPHURETUM. L. Sulphuretum Antimonii Preparatum, E. Sulphuret of Antimony.

Comp. Antimony 74, sulphur 26, in 100 pts. — *Prop.* Powder of a black or blueish grey colour; insoluble. — *Oper.* Slightly diaphoretic, alterative. — *Use.* In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒij. after evacuating the stomach and bowels. — *Off. Prep.* Oxydum Antimonii, D. Oxydum Antimonii cum Sulphure Vitrificatum, E. Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum, L. E. D. Pulv. Antimonialis, L. E. D. Antimonium Tartarizatum.

ANTIMŌNII SULPHURĒTUM PRÆCIPITĀTUM. L. E. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum, D. Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

Comp. Oxyd of antimony 68.30, sulphuretted hydrogen 17.877, sulphur 12.00, and 1.823 of water; almost the same as the old *kermes minerale*. — *Prop.* Powder of an orange colour, taste metalline and styptic; insoluble. — *Oper.* Emetic, diaphoretic, cathartic, according to the extent of the dose; alterative. — *Use.* In chronic rheumatism, and obstinate eruptions. — *Dose.* Gr. j. to iv. twice or thrice a day, in a pill. — *Off. Prep.* Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis, L. It should have been named *Oxidi Antimonii Hydro Sulphuretum*? Murray.

ANTIMŌNIUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartris Antimonii (et Potassæ?) E. Tartarum Antimoniatum, D. Tartarized Antimony, or Emetic Tartar.

Comp. Tartrate of antimony, and tartrate of potass. — *Prop.*

Regular form of a crystal triedral pyramid; but efflorescing, generally a white powder; taste styptic and metallic; fʒj. of water, at 60°, dissolves gr. 25. It should always be dissolved in distilled water to prove emetic.—*Oper.* Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, rubefacient.—*Use.* In the beginning of fevers, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in small doses in pneumonic inflammations; still smaller as an alterative in cutaneous diseases; externally in white swellings, &c.—*Dose.* As an emetic gr. j. to gr. iv. in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up ʒiii. with lard ʒj.—*Incomp.* Alkalies, and their carbonates; strong acids; hydrosulphurets; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.—*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati*, L. *Vinum Tartritis Antimonii*, E. *Oxydum Antimonii*, L.

PII PETRŌSĚLINI RADIX. E. The Root of Parsley. (*Apium Petroselinum*, Common Parsley, *Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ*. South of Europe. ♂).

Prop. Odour, when recent, slightly aromatic; taste sweetish and warm.—*Oper.* Diuretic, aperient.—*Dose.* A cupful of the decoction, made with ʒij. of the sliced root in water 0j. boiled to 0ss.

QUA ALCALĪNA OXYMURIATĪCA. D. Oxymuriatic Alkaline Water.

Comp. Oxmuriate of potass, composed of oxmuriatic acid 58.3, potassa 39.2, dissolved in water.—*Prop.* Taste cooling, austere, and disagreeable.—*Oper.* Stimulant.—*Use.* In typhus, scarlatina maligna, scorbutus. Its good effects in syphilis are very doubtful.—*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. or more, three times a day.—*Incomp.* Sulphuric and nitric acids.

AQUA ANĒTHI, L. Dill Water; properties, &c. the same as those of the seed.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. Compound Limb Water. For the properties and virtues of this compound, which is a very unchemical one, as the lim water is decomposed in the preparation, see Decoctum Guaiaci Comp. E.

———— **CARŪI. L.** Carraway Water.

———— **CINNAMŌMI. L. D.** Aq. Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Cinnamon Water. *Should be milky.*

———— **CITRI AURANTII. E.** Orange-Peel Water.

———— **CITRI MEDICÆ. E.** Lemon-Peel Water.

———— **DISTILLATA. L. E. D.** Distilled Water. Although this is very generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, yet it is scarcely ever used; but it is nevertheless absolutely necessary when the following articles are ordered: *Acidum Citricum, Antimonium Tartarizatum, Argenti Nitras, Cuprum Ammoniatum, Ferrum Tartarizatum, Hydrargyrum Nitrico-Oxydum, Hydrargyri Oxymurias, Liquor Ammoniac, Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, Liquor Potassæ, Murias Barytae, Plumbi Superacetas, Vinum Ferri, Zinci Sulphas.*

———— **FCENICŪLI. L. D.** Fennel Water.

———— **LAURI CASSIÆ. E.** Cassia Water.

———— **MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D.** Peppermint Water.

———— **MENTHÆ VIRĪDIS. L. E.** Mint Water.

———— **PIMENTÆ. L. E.** Pimento Water.

———— **PULEGII. L. D.** Pennyroyal Water.

———— **ROSÆ. L. D. E.** Rose Water.

These waters, which contain a small portion of the essential oil of the plants in solution, are used chiefly as vehicles for more active medicines; in doses of fʒj. to fʒiij.

AQUA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Water.

Comp. Oxymuriatic acid and water. (The acid is composed of muriatic acid 84, oxygen 16 parts).—**Prop.** Odour suffocating; taste harsh, astringent; colour pale greenish yellow; sp. grav. 1003; decomposed by light; destroys vegetable colours.—**Oper.** Stimulant.—**Use.** In scarlatina maligna.—**Dose.** f3j. to f3ij. in a small cupful of fluid.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. D. Tar Water. (*Picis* Oj. *Aquæ Conj. j.*)

Comp. Empyreumatic oil, vinegar, water.—**Prop.** Taste sharp and empyreumatic; colour of Madeira wine.—**Oper.** Stimulant, diuretic.—**Use** In scorbutus and cutaneous diseases.—**Dose.** Oj. to Oij. in the course of a day.

AQUA SULPHURĒTI AMMONIÆ. D. Water of Sulphuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste acrid; colour deep yellowish red; consistence oily; decomposed by the air.—**Oper.** Sedative, inducing vertigo, drowsiness, nausea, disoxygenizing?—**Use.** In diabetes.—**Dose.** ℥v. to ℥x. twice or thrice a day.—**Incomp.** All the acids.

AQUA SULPHURĒTI KALI. D. Water of Sulphuretted Kali. (*A Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphuret of Potass.*)

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste nauseous and acrid; colour yellowish; feels soapy; stains the cuticle black; absorbs oxygen from the air, and is decomposed, requiring therefore to be kept closely stopped.—**Oper.** The same as potassa sulphuretum.—**Use.** In herpes; as an antidote to metallic poisons, and to check excessive mercurial salivation: externally in scabies and tinea capitis.—**Dose.** ℥xx. to f3ij. twice a day.—**Incomp.** All the acids.

AQUA SUPERCARBONĀTIS POTASSÆ. E. Solution of the Supercarbonate of Potass. (*Aquæ Ox. Potassæ Carbonatis* 3j. in *Nooth's Apparatus.*)

Comp. Supercarbonate of potass, uncombined carbonic acid,

water.—*Prop.* Taste pungent, acidulous; transparent, sparkling.—*Oper.* Diuretic, antacid.—*Use.* In dyspepsia and gravel; but the abundance of carbonic acid renders it nearly useless.—*Dose.* fʒviii. three times a day.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS SODÆ. E. Water of Supercarbonate of Soda. Soda Water. (*Aq. Ox. Sodæ Carbonas* ʒij. *saturated in Nooth's Apparatus.*)

Comp. As above, with the supercarbonate of soda, instead of potass.—*Prop.* As above, but more pleasant and milder.—

Oper. Tonic, lithontriptic, diuretic, antacid.—*Use.* In gravel, dyspepsia, and as a cooling beverage in common use; with lemon juice, a good effervescing draught.—

Dose. Oss. to Oj. twice or thrice a day.—*Incomp.* Acids.
Mr. Brande's experiments have raised doubts whether the alkalis, in any form, act as solvents of ready formed calculus.

ARI RADIX (bulbus) RECENS. D. The recent Bulb of Wake Robin. (*Arum Maculatum, Monæc. Polyand. N. O. Piperitæ, L. Aroideæ, J. Indigenus. ʒ*).

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot, acrid: its acrimony, which depends on a peculiar principle, is lost by drying.—

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, errhine.—*Use.* In paralysis, obstinate rheumatism, and cephalæa, but seldom used.

—*Dose.* Gr. vj. to ʒj. in mucilage.

ARCTII LAPPÆ RADIX. E. *Bardanæ Rad. D.* Burdock Root. (*Arctium Lappa, Burdock, Syngen. Polygam. Æqualis, N. O. Compositæ Capitata, L. Cinarocephalæ, J. Indigenus. ʒ*).

Prop. Inodorous, taste sweetish, slightly bitter, mucilaginous.

—*Oper.* Aperient, sudorific, diuretic.—*Use.* In rheumatism, gout, aphthæ; in decoction made with ʒij. of the root in water Ojss.—*Dose.* A teacupful several times a day

ARGENTUM. L. E. D. Silver: used only to prepare the Nitrate.

ARGENTI NITRAS (*fusa*?). L. E. D. Nitrate of Silver.

Comp. Oxide of silver 64, nitric acid 22 pts.—*Prop.* Taste styptic, austere, bitter; decomposes animal matter. In little cylindrical pieces of a grey colour; fracture radiated; reduced by light; soluble in an equal weight of water at 60°, also in alcohol.—*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.—*Use.* In chorea and epilepsy; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; gr. ij. in distilled water fʒj. is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums.—*Dose.* Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. jss. in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased to gr. iiij.—*Incomp.* Sulphuric and muriatic acids, and their salts; alkalies; lime; astringent vegetable solutions.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. L. Raphani Rusticani Radix, D. Horse Radish Root. (*Cochlearia Armoracia*, Horse Radish, *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, N. O. *Siliculosæ*, L. *Cruciferae*, J. Europe. 24).

Prop. Odour pungent; taste, sweetish, biting, acrid; lost in drying.—*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic.—*Use.* In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy; and locally in hoarseness, in syrup, R Scraped root, ʒj. boiling water ʒij. sugar q. s. to the strained liquor.—*Dose.* Vide infusion; of the syrup a teaspoonful often, slowly swallowed.—*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Armoraciæ Comp.* L. *Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.* L. D.

ARNICÆ MONTANÆ HERBA. E. Arnicæ Herba, D. The Plant and Flower of Leopard's Bane. (*Arnica Montana*, *Syngen. Polygam. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ Radiatæ*, L. *Corymbiferae*, J. North of Europe. 24).

Prop. Odour slightly fœtid; when rubbed aromatic, exciting sneezing; taste bitterish, acrid.—*Oper.* Narcotic, stimu-

lant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In amaurosis, paralysis, convulsive affections, rheumatism, gout, and chlorosis. The root has been used in intermittents. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x. in powder, or fʒjss. of the following infusion, R ʒjss. in water fʒviiij. twice or thrice a day. In large doses it produces very deleterious effects.

ARSENICI OXYDUM (*impurum*). L. E. Arsenicum, D. Oxyd of Arsenic. This is the arsenious acid as obtained from the roasting of cobalt ores, and is too impure for internal use.

ARSENICI OXYDUM PRÆPARĀTUM. L. Prepared Oxyd of Arsenic.

Comp. Arsenic, the metal, 75.2, oxygen 24.8 parts. — *Prop.* In white, semivitreous, brittle, lumps; odour, when heated, that of garlic; taste acrid, sweetish. When heated with charcoal or fatty matter, in a close glass tube, sublimes in brilliant metallic scales, by which it may be detected when suspected as the cause of death: or to the diluted contents of the stomach, add a small quantity of carbonas potassæ, and then a warm solution of sulphas cupri; if arsenic be present, a lively green precipitate will be formed: or, which is a still better test, dissolve the contents of the stomach in hot distilled water, strain the solution, and touch the surface of it slightly with a stick of nitrate of silver: if oxide of arsenic be present, a sulphur yellow precipitate will fall from the point where the nitrate touches. — *Oper.* Tonic, escharotic. The most virulent of the mineral poisons. — *Use.* In intermittents, periodic headaches, and chronic rheumatisms. It is the best application to cancerous sores, in lotion, R Oxydi, carbonatis potassæ, ā ā gr. viij., aquæ fʒiv.; or in ointment, R Oxydi ʒj. ung. cetacei ʒxij. — *Dose.* In solution, vide liquor arsenicalis; or gr. 1-10th to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in a pill. R Oxydi arsenici prep. gr. j. sacchari albi

gr. x. micæ panis gr. x. Tere saccharum cum oxydo, dein cum pane benessime contunde, et in pilul. æqual. decem divide. — Perhaps the best and most readily procured antidote, when it proves deleterious, is a solution of soap*.

— *Off. Prep. Liquor Arsenicalis*, L. *Arsenias Kali*, D.

ARSENIAS KALI, D. Arseniate of Kali. Virtues and use the same as those of the Oxyd.

ARTĒMISIÆ SANTONICÆ CACUMINA, E. Santonici Cacumina, D. Tartarian Southernwood Tops. (*It is not certain that the seed called worm seed belong to this species of plant.* Aleppo).

Prop. Smell strong and disagreeable; taste bitter; seed small, oblong, smooth, greyish yellow. — *Oper.* Stimulant, anthelmintic. — *Use.* In the lumbrici of children; but much is to be ascribed to the calomel, jalap, &c. administered at the same time. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder, or made into an electuary with honey, twice a day.

ASĀRI FOLIĀ, L. D. Asari Europææ Folia. E. The Leaves of Asarabacca. (*Asarum Europæum*, *Dodecandria Monogyn*, N. O. *Sarmentaceæ* L. *Aristolochiæ*, J. Europe. 24).

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste, nauseous bitter, hot, acrid; loses much of its acrimony in drying. — *Oper.* Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, errhine. — *Use.* Scarcely ever used but as an errhine in cephalæa and chronic ophthalmia. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss. vomits and purges; gr. ij. to gr. v. snuffed up the nostrils at bed time, occasion a plentiful mucous discharge. — *Off. Prep. Pulv. Asari Comp.* E.

ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI RESĪNA, L. E. D. Assafœtida. (*Ferula Assafœtida*, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Persia. 24).

* Hahneman;

Comp. Gum 60, resin 30, essential oil 10 parts in 100.—

Prop. In small masses, of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together; odour fœtid and alliaceous; taste bitter and subacid; forms an emulsion with water.—

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.—*Use.* Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnœa, pertussis, worms.—*Dose.*

In pill gr. v. to ʒj.; in solution, vide *Mistura*; in clyster ʒij. dissolved in water fʒviii.—*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Assafœtidæ*, L. D. *Tinct. Assafœtidæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Ammonię Fœtidus*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Castorei Comp. E.* *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Comp. E.* *Pilulæ Aloës cum Assafœtidæ*, E. *Pil. Galbanæ Comp. L.*

AURANTIÏ BACCÆ, CORTEX (baccarum). L. *Citri Aurantii Cortex Exterior*, E. D. *Citri Aur. Fructus Immaturus*, D. The Seville Orange, and its Rind. The immature fruit. (*Citrus Aurantium. Polyadelphia Icosand. N. O. Bicornes*, L. *Aurantii*, J. Asia. $\frac{1}{2}$).

Prop. Juice gratefully acid; rind aromatic, bitter; unripe fruit more bitter, but less aromatic.—*Oper.* Juice refrigerant, antiseptic; the rind and immature fruit tonic, carminative.—*Use.* The juice in febrile, inflammatory complaints, and scurvy, as a beverage; the rind and immature fruit in dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; the latter is also used in issues; and the juice as a lotion, and the pulp as a poultice to fœtid sores.—*Dose.* Juice ad libitum: of the rind, &c. vide *Off. Preparations.*—*Off. Prep.* Of the juice, *Succus Cochleariæ Comp. E.* Of the rind, *Aq. Distillata Corticis Aurantii*, E. *Conserva Cort. Aurantii*, E. D. *Syrupus Aurantii*, L. D. *Infusum Aurantii Comp. L.* *Infus. Gentianæ Comp. L. E. D.* *Tinct. Aurantii*, L. D. *T. Cinchonæ Comp. L. D.* *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L.* *Spiritus Armoracæ Comp. L. D.*

VĒNÆ SEMĪNA. L. *Semina Avenæ Sativæ*, E. Oats.
(*Avena Sativa*, *Triand. Digyn. N.O. Gramin.* Island
of Juan Fernandez. ☉).

Oper. Nutritive, emollient. — *Use.* The decoction of oats is excellent as a beverage in all acute diseases; and as a clyster in dysentery. The dry meal is sprinkled over parts affected with erysipelatous inflammation: boiled in water it forms the best common poultice; and, with yeast, the fermenting poultice, for gangrenous sores.

BALSĀMUM PERUVIĀNUM. L. D. *Myroxylī Peruiferi*
Balsamum, E. Peruvian Balsam. (*Myroxylon Peruiferum*,
Decand. Monogyn. N.O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J.
South America. h).

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin, essential oil. — *Prop.* Odour fragrant and aromatic, taste hot and bitter, consistence that of honey, colour reddish brown, soluble in alcohol, miscible in water by means of mucilage. — *Oper.* Stimulant, tonic, expectorant. — *Use.* In palsy, chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa: and externally for cleaning and stimulating foul indolent ulcers: ʒj. mixed with *fellis bovini* ʒiij, is dropped into the ear in cases of a fœtid discharge, every day after syringing with a solution of soap. — *Dose.* ℥v. to fʒss. twice or thrice a day. —
Off. Prep. Pilulæ Guaiaci cum Albē. D.

BALSĀMUM TOLUTĀNUM. L. D. *Toluiferæ Balsami*
Balsamum, E. Tolu Balsam. (*Toluifera Balsamum*,
Decand. Monogyn. N.O. Dumosæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J.
America. h).

Comp. As above? but unascertained. — *Prop.* Odour very fragrant, taste warm, sweetish, communicated to boiling water; thick, colour reddish yellow. — *Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant? — *Use.* In coughs; but principally used on account of its flavour. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒij. triturated

with mucilage.—*Off. Prep. Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D.*
Tinct. Toluferæ Balsami, E. D. Syrupus Tolutani, L.

BECCABUNGÆ HERBA. D. Brooklime. (*Veronica*
Beccabunga. Diand. Monogyn. N. O. Personatæ, L.
Pedicularis, J. Indigenous. 2).

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitterish, slightly styptic.—*Oper.*
 Antiscorbutic?—*Use.* In scurvy, but has very little
 efficacy.—*Dose.* fʒij. to fʒiv. of the juice daily.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIÆ. L. D. *Atropæ Belladonnæ*
Folia, E. The Leaves of Deadly Nightshade. (Atropa
Belladonna, Petand. Monogy. N. O. Luridæ, L. Sola-
naceæ, J. Indigenous. 2).

Prop. Odour slightly narcotic, taste subacid, bitter, nau-
 seous: does not lose its activity by drying.—*Oper.*
 Powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent.—
Use. In obstinate intermittents, tic douloureux, palsy,
 epilepsy, pertussis, and the cachexia; amaurosis; sprink-
 ling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores, has been
 found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poult-
 ice.—*Dose.* Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iij. daily;
 or fʒij. of this infusion. R Of the leaves ʒj. hot water
 fʒx. strained cold.—*Off. Prep. Succ. Spiss. Atropæ Bella-*
donnæ, E. Ext. Belladonnæ, L. As the deleterious effects
of Belladonna depend on the narcotic principle, these are
best counteracted by vinegar, after evacuating the stomach.

BENZOÏNUM. L. Benzoe, D. *Styracis Benzoini Balsa-*
mum, E. Benzoin. (Styrax Benzoin, Decand. Monogyn,
N. O. Bicornes, L. Guaiacina, J. Sumatra. 2).

Comp. Benzöic acid, resin.—*Prop.* Odour fragrant, taste
 slightly aromatic; in masses composed of white and brown
 pieces; volatile, soluble in alcohol, and æther.—*Use.* Prin-
 cipally for obtaining the acid it contains.—*Incomp.* Alka-
 lies, acids: and so with all the balsams.—*Off. Prep.*

Acidum Benzoicum, L. E. D. *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.*
L. E. D.

STORTA. L. D. *Polygoni Bistortæ Radix*, E. Great
Bistort. (*Polygonum Bistorta*, *Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O.
Oloraceæ, L. *Polygoneæ*, J. Austria, Britain. 2).

Prop. Dried root inodorous, taste austere, styptic. Its virtues
are extracted by water. — *Oper.* Powerfully astringent,
tonic. — *Use.* In internal hæmorrhagies, diarrhæa from de-
bility; in ague, joined with *calamus aromaticus* — *Dose.*
Gr. xv. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

OLĒTUS IGNĀRIŪS. E. Agaric of the Oak, or Touch-
wood. (*Cryptogamia Fungi*, N. O. *Fungi.* Europe).

Use. To stop external hæmorrhages.

AJUPŪTI OLĒUM. L. *Melaleucæ Leucadendri Ol.*
Vol. E. *Oleum Cajeput*, D. *Cajuput Oil.* (*Melaleuca*
Cajuputi, *Polydel. Polyand.* N. O. *Hesperidæ*, L. *Myrti*,
J. *Molucca Islands.* 2).

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant like camphor, taste pungent,
aromatic; limpid, colour green, when rectified colourless.
— *Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. — *Use.* In
Hysteria, *tympanitis*, palsy of the tongue; and externally
as an embrocation in rheumatism, gout, and to weak joints
after luxations. Like other strong essential oils it relieves
toothach when applied to the tooth. — *Dose.* m̄ij. to
m̄v. on a lump of sugar.

CALĀMI RADIX. L. *Acorus Calamus Radix*, E. *Acari*
Radix, D. Sweet Flag-root. (*Acorus Calamus*, *Hexand.*
Monogyn. N. O. *Piperitæ*, L. *Araideæ*, J. Europe. 2).

Prop. Odour strong, rather fragrant; taste aromatic, warm,
bitterish: affords some essential oil. — *Oper.* Stomachic,
carminative. — *Use.* In anorexia; but seldom used. — *Dose.*
ʒj. to ʒj. in powder.

CALAMĪNA. L. *Carbonas Zinci Impurus*, E. *Calaminaris*,
D. Calamine. *An Ore of Zinc.*

Comp. Oxide of zinc 65.2. carbonic acid 34.8. (*Derbyshire Calamine*). — *Prop.* Friable, fracture uneven, colour reddish yellow, opaque, dull. — *Use.* Principally for pharmaceutical purposes. — *Off. Prep.* *Calamina præparata* L. E. D.

CALAMĪNA PRÆPARĀTA. L. Carbonas Zinci Impur. Præparatus, E. Lapis Calaminaris Præparatus, D. Prepared Calamine.

The Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder, by roasting, &c. In this state it is sprinkled on excoriations, and ichorous ulcers. — *Off. Prep.* *Ceratum Calaminæ*, L. E. D. *Unguent. Calaminaris*, D.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. L. Colomba Rad. E. Colombo, D. Calumba Root. (*Plant undetermined, appears to be of the N. O. Menispermum. Africa*).

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic, taste an unpleasant bitter bark of the sections thick, dark olive; central part yellowish; contains cinchonin. Water at 212 takes up $\frac{1}{3}$ of the weight of the root. Alcohol also extracts its virtues. — *Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic. — *Use.* In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera: in the mesenteric fever of infants, we have found the following powder, aided by daily long continued frictions of the abdomen with soap liniment, of great efficacy. *Rx.* Potassæ Sulphatis gr. x. Pulv. Calumbæ gr. vj. P. Rhei Rad. gr. iij. Misce; bis terve die sumend. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day. — *Incomp.* Acetate and superacetate of lead; infusion of galls. — *Off. Prep.* *Infusum Calumbæ*, L. *Tinct. Calumbæ*, L. E. D.

CALX. L. D. Calx Viva, E. Lime, or Quick Lime. (*From native carbonate of lime, or oyster shells.*)

Comp. A metal denominated Calcium, and Oxygen. (*Davy.*) — *Prop.* White, pulverulent; taste burning, urinous; decomposes animal matter; spec. grav. 2.3. infusible. — *Oper.*

Escharotic; but not now used. — *Off. Prep. Liquor Calcis*, L. E. D. *Potassa cum Calce*, L.

MBŌGĬA. L. Gambogia, E. D. Camboge. (*Stalagmitis Cambogioides*, *Polygam. Monac. N. O. Tricoccæ. Cambodia. 12*).

mp. Gum, resembling cherry-tree gum, and nearly insipid, resin, and an unknown principle. — *Prop.* Inodorous; colour of fragments orange yellow; opaque, brittle, fracture glassy. — *Oper.* Cathartic, (drastic) emetic, hydragogue, anthelmintic. — *Use.* In visceral obstructions and dropsy, in tape worm conjoined with subcarbonate of potass. — *Dose.* Gr. ij. to vj. in powder joined with calomel, squill, &c. — *Off. Prep. Pilulæ Cambogiæ Comp.* L.

AMPHŌRA. L. E. D. Camphor. (*Laurus Camphora, Enneandria Monogyn. Oloraceæ, L. Lauri, J. East Indies. 12*).

mp. Unascertained. — *Prop.* Odour strong, peculiar, fragrant; taste bitterish aromatic, accompanied with the sensation of cold; volatile, white, semipellucid, brittle yet not easily pulverized; texture crystalline: soluble in alcohol, æther, oils, vinegar, and in a very small degree in water: lighter than water. — *Oper.* Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne. — *Use.* In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. Externally it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep-seated inflammations. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection. The effects of an over-dose are

counteracted by opium. For external application it is dissolved in oil or alcohol.—*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Camphoræ*, L. D. *Emulsio Camphorata*, E. *Spir. Camphoræ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. E. D. *Acidum Acetosum Camphoratum*, E. D. *Linimentum Camphoratum*, L. E. D. *Lin. Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Lin. Hydrargyri*, L. *Lin. Saponis*, L. E. *Lin. Sapon. cum Opio*, E. D.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. L. *Canella Alba. Cortex*, E. I. *Canella Bark.* (*Canella Alba*, *Dodecand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Oloraceæ*, L. *Meliaceæ*, J. West Indies. h).

Prop. Pieces flattish, yellowish grey; odour aromatic, taste pungent; fracture starchy. Virtues partially extracted by water, entirely by alcohol.—*Oper.* Stimulant.—*Use.* As an aromatic addition to bitter tonics, and cathartics.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder, or infusion.—*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* E. *Vinum Aloes*, L.

CANCRI ASTACI LAPILLI. E. *Cancræ Chelæ*, I. *Crabs' Stones, or Eyes.* (*Cancer Astacus*, the Crayfish *Insecta Aptera*, L. *Canceres*, Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, gelatine.—*Prop.* Size of large peas, hemispherical, laminated, white or reddish; digested in vinegar become soft, and transparent, but retain their form.—*Off. Prep.* *Cancrorum Lapilli Præparati*, E.

CANCRI PAGŪRI CHĒLÆ. E. *Crab Claws.* (*Cancer Pagurus*, the black-clawed Crab.) As above.

CANCRO RUM LAPILLI PRÆPARATI. E. *Prepared Crabs' Eyes.* (*The stones reduced to an impalpable powder.*)

Oper. Antacid.—*Use.* In dyspepsia, and during dentition, combined with purgatives in cases of costiveness.—*Dose.* 3ss. to 3j. occasionally.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. L. D. *Capsici Annui Fructus*, E.

The Capsicum Berries. (*Capsicum Annuum*, *Pentand.*, *Monogyn.* N. O. *Luridæ*, L. *Solaneæ*, J. South America. ☉).

Prop. Odour aromatic, pungent; taste very biting, hot, aromatic; yielded to alcohol and water.—*Oper.* Stimulant, rubefacient.—*Use.* In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (*Capsici pulv.* 3j. *Mur. Sodæ* ʒj. *Aceti* ʒiv. *Aquæ ferventis* fʒvj. *Cola*) forms the best gargle in cynanche maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it in coma and the delirium of typhus.—*Dose.* Gr. vj. to gr. x. in pills; or fʒj. to fʒij. of this tincture (*Capsici* ʒiv. *alcoholis* fʒviij.) in water.—*Incomp.* Nitrate of silver, oxy muriate of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.

CARBO LIGNI. L. E. D. Charcoal of Wood.

Comp. Carbon 63.86. oxygen 36.14 parts; hydrogen?—*Prop.* Inodorous, tasteless; black, brittle.—*Oper.* Antiseptic.—*Use.* In the putrid eructations of dyspepsia; as a cataplasm with linseed meal to fœtid ulcers; the best tooth powder.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. united with rhubarb.

CARBŌNAS BARYTÆ. E. Carbonate of Baryta, Heavy Spar.

Comp. Carbonic acid 22, baryta 62, water 16 parts.—*Pelletier.*

CARBŌNAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potass.

Comp. Carbonate of potass, and potass. *This salt is the sub-carbonate prepared from tartar, by fire.*

CARDAMINES FLORES. L. D. Cardamines Pratensis. Petalum et Folium, E. Cardamine Flowers. (*Cardamine Pratensis*, *Tetradynam.* *Siliq.* N. O. *Siliquosæ*, L. *Cruciferae*, J. Europe. 24).

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly acrid.—

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In the spasmi. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij. powdered, twice or thrice day.

CARDAMŌMI SEMĪNA. L. Cardamomum Min. Sem. D. Amomi Repentis Sem. E. Cardamom Seeds. (Elettaria Cardamomum, *Act. Soc. Linn.* East Indies).

Prop. Odour agreeably aromatic; taste pungent, grateful. —

Oper. Carminative, stomachic. — *Use.* In the flatulent colic of children, united with rhubarb and magnesia; but principally to give warmth to other remedies. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. in powder. — *Off. Prep.* *Ext. Colocynthidis Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Cardamomi*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Cardam. Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Cinnamomi*, C. L. E. *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* L. *Tinct. Rhei*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe*, E. *Tinct. Sennæ*, L. D. *Spir. Ætheris Aromaticus*, L. *Vinum Aloes Soccotrinæ*, E. *Confect. Aromatica*, L. *Elect. Aromaticum*, D. *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.* L. E. D. *Pilul. Scillæ Maritimæ*, E. *Infusum Sennæ*, D. — — cum Tamarindis, D.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. L. D. Fici Caricæ Fructus, E. The Fig. (Ficus Carica, the Fig Tree, *Polygam. Dioecia*, N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Persia. ʒ).

Prop. Taste sweet and mucilaginous. — *Oper.* Demulcent, suppurative. — *Use.* In pulmonary and other inflammatory diseases, in decoctions; in cynanche tonsillaris during suppuration, as a gargle. (R *Caricarum* ʒij. *aquæ fʒvi. coque et cola*;) in gumboils roasted, then split, and applied to the part. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Hordei Comp.* L. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. D.

CARŪI SEMĪNA. L. Caruon, D. Cari Carui Semen, E. Carraway Seeds. (Carum Carui, *Pentand. Digyn*, N. O. Umbellatæ. North of Europe. ♂).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, grateful; ovate oblong.

striated.—*Oper.* Carminative.—*Use.* In flatulent colic; and to give warmth to purgatives.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒij. swallowed whole.—*Off. Prep.* *Ol. Carui*, L. D. *Aq. Carui*, L. *Decoct. Anthemid. Nob. E.* *Spir. Carui*, L. E. D. *Spir. Juniperi Comp. L.* *Tinct. Cardam. Comp. L. D.* *Tinct. Sennæ*, L. D. *Confectio Opii*, L. *Confectio Rutæ*, L. *Emplast. Cumini*, L.

CARYŎPHYLLI. L. *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*, E. *Caryophyllus Aromatica*, D. Cloves. (*Eugenia Caryophyllata. Icosandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Hesperideæ*, L. *Myrti*, J. *Moluccas.* ʒ).

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste acrid, pungent: figure like a small nail with a notched head; colour deep brown. (*The unexpanded bud*).—*Oper.* Stimulant.—*Use.* As corrigents to other remedies.—*Dose.* Gr. v. to x. in powder.—*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Caryophyllorum*, L. *Vinum Opii*, L. *Confectio Aromatica*, L. *Confect. Scammonii*, L. D. *Elect. Aromaticum*, D. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Colocynthide*, E. D.

CARYŎPHYLLI OLEUM, E. D. Oil of Cloves.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in a small proportion.—*Prop.* Odour and taste of the clove; colour yellow, heavier than water.—*Oper.* and *Use.* The same as the clove: externally, diluted with olive oil, as an embrocation in hooping cough.—*Dose.* ʒij. to ʒvj. on sugar.—*Off. Prep.* *Spir. Ammonia Aromat.* L.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. L. D. *Croton Eleutheria Cortex.* E. *Cascarilla Bark.* (*Croton Eleutheria, Monoec. Adelfia*, N. O. *Tricoceæ*, L. *Euphorbia*, J. *Bahamas.* ʒ).

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitterish, aromatic; when burning, and the flame extinguished, the smoke has the odour of musk; active parts an essential oil, and bitter extractive: completely extracted by proof spirit.—*Oper.*

Tonic, stomachic.—*Use.* As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhœa: and after dysentery; dyspepsia; flatulent colic.—*Dose.* Gr. xv. to 3ss. in powder.—*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Cascarillæ*, L. *Tinct. Cascarillæ*, L. D. *Ext. Cascarillæ*, D.

CASSIÆ PULPA. L. Cassiæ Fistulæ Fruct. E. Cassia Fistularis; Fructus Pulpa, D. Cassia Pulp. (Cassia Fistula, *Decand. Monogyn*, N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. India, Egypt. $\frac{1}{2}$).

Prop. Pulp, black, bright, shining; sweet, slightly acid; inodorous.—*Oper.* Laxative.—*Use.* Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.—*Dose.* 3iv. to 3j.—*Off. Prep.* *Pulpa Cassiæ Fistularis Expressa*, E. L. *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E.

CASTORÆUM. L. E. Cast. Rossicum & Canadense, D. Castor, (Castor Fiber. The Beaver, *Mammalia, Glires*, L. *Mammalia Rodentia*, Cuv. Russia). *A peculiar matter found in bags, near the rectum of the animal.*

Comp. Carbonate of potass, of lime, of ammonia, iron, resin, extractive mucilaginous matter, volatile oil.—*Prop.* Odour strong, unpleasant, peculiar; taste bitter, sub-acrid; colour orange brown.—*Oper.* Antispasmodic, emmenagogue?—*Use.* In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in a bolus; 3j. or more in clysters.—*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Castorei*, L. E. D.

CATÄPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Yest Cataplasm. (*Farinæ* ʒij, *Cerevisiæ Fermenti* Oss. M. *calori leni expone*).

Oper. Antiseptic.—*Use.* Applied to gangrenous sloughing sores.

CATÄPLASMA SINĀPIS. L. Cat. Sinapeos, D. Mustard Cataplasm. (*Pulv. Sinapis Sem. Lini Ussitat. Sem. pulv. ā* ʒss. *Aceti calidi*, q. s. M.)

Oper. Rubefacient, stimulant.—*Use.* Applied to the soles of

the feet, in the delirium, coma, and sinking of typhus, &c. to the pained part in rheumatism.

ATĒCHU EXTRACTUM. L. D. E. Catechu, (*Acacia Catechu*, *Polygam. Monoec*, N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, J. East Indies. 24). *An Extract of the Wood.*
Comp. Bombay Cat. tannin 54.5, extractive 34, mucilage 6.5, impurities 5 parts. *Bengal*, tannin 48.5, extractive 36.5, mucilage 8, impurities 7 parts.—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste astringent, mucilaginous, sweetish; colour reddish brown; soluble in water and in alcohol.—*Oper.* Astringent.—*Use.* In diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels; and intestinal hæmorrhagies; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula.—*Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒj. in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.—*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Catechu*, L. E. *Tinct. Catechu*, L. E. *Elect. Mimosæ Catechu*, E. D.

CENTAURĒÆ BENEDICTÆ HERBA, E. *Cardui Benedicti Folia*, D. Blessed Thistle. (*Syngcn. Polygam. Frustr.* N. O. *Compositæ Capitata*, L. *Cinarocephalæ*, J. Greek Islands. ☉).

Prop. Odour unpleasant; taste bitter.—*Oper.* Strong decoction emetic; strong infusion diaphoretic; light infusion tonic, stomachic.—*Use.* For the two former purposes it is rarely used; but the light infusion, made with 3vj. of the plant in cold water Oj. is an excellent bitter in loss of appetite, and the dyspepsia of the irregular.—*Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒj. in powder; of the infusion fʒij. every three hours.

CENTAURĪI CACUMINA. L. *Chironiæ Centaurii Summitas Florens*, E. *Centaureum Minus*, D. Common Centaury Tops. (*Chironia Centaureum*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ*, L. *Gentianæ*, J. Europe. ☉).

Prop. Taste bitter. Active principle extracted both by water and alcohol.—*Oper. Use, &c.* Similar to the *Centaureæ Benedicta*.

CERA FLAVA, ET ALBA, L. E. D. Yellow Wax and White. (*An animal substance prepared by the Bee; and by some plants, as the Ceroxylon and Myrica cerifera.*)

Comp. Carbon 03.12, hydrogen 16.91, oxygen 29.97 parts.

—*Prop.* Odour aromatic, resembling that of honey; tasteless; dry; brittle; colour yellow, when recent; but the odour and colour are lost by bleaching.—*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient.—*Use.* In diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

—*Dose.* ℥j. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day, in form of emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil; then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel fʒij.—*Off. Prep.* *Cera Flava Purificati*, D. *Ung. Cerata*, *Emp. Varia*.

CĒRĀTUM, L. Linimentum Simp. E. Cerate. (*Olei Olivæ ʒiv. Cera Flav. (albæ, E.) ʒj.* Melt the wax, then add the oil, and mix.) Emollient. To excoriations, &c.

Off. Prep. *Ung. Oxidi Zinci Impuri*, E. *Ung. Oxidi Zinci*, E.

CĒRĀTUM CALĀMINÆ, L. Ceratum carbonatis Zinci impuri. E. Unguentum Calaminaris, D. Calamine Cerate. (*Calaminæ Præp. Cera Flavæ ā ʒss. Ol. Olivæ Oj.* The oil and wax being melted, mix; then remove them from the fire: as soon as they begin to thicken add the calamine, and stir until the whole is cold.)

Oper. Desiccative, epulotic.—*Use.* To ulcers, with a thin acrid discharge; to burns after the inflammation is abated; to the eyelids in ophthalmia tarsi.

CĒRĀTUM CETĀCĒI, L. Ceratum Simplex, E. Spermaceti Cerate. (*Cetacei ʒiv. Cera Alb. ʒij. Olivæ Ol. fʒiv.* The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti, and stir until the whole is cold.)

er. Emollient, cooling. — *Off. Prep.* Ceratum Lyttæ, L.
 Cerat. Carbonatis Zinci Imp. E.

CERATUM LYTTÆ. L. Cerate of the Spanish Fly. (*Cerati
 Cetacei 3vj. Lyttarum in pulv. sub. 3j. The cerate being
 softened by heat, stir in the flies*).

per. Irritative. — *Use.* For keeping up a discharge from a
 blistered surface; but few constitutions can support the
 pain it induces.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACĒTATIS. L. Ung. Ace-
 tatis Plumbi, E. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, D. Cerate of
 Superacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Superacetatis cont. 3ij.
 Ceræ Alb. 3x. Olivæ Ol. Oss. Melt the wax in seven fluid
 ounces of the oil, then add the superacetate rubbed down
 with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until
 the whole be united*).

per. Cooling, astringent, resolvent. — *Use.* In inflamed sores,
 excoriations, and burns.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPÖSĪTUM. L. Compound
 Lead Cerate. (*Liq. Plumbi Acetatis f3ijss. Ceræ Flavæ
 3iv. Olivæ Ol. f3ix. Camphoræ 3ss. Melt the wax in f3viij
 of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire, and when
 it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution of acetate of
 lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula
 until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what
 remained of the oil, and mix*).

Oper. and Use. The same as the former.

CERATUM RESINÆ. L. Resin Cerate. (*Resinæ Flavæ,
 Ceræ Flavæ ā 1b̄j. Olivæ Ol. Oj. Melt the resin and wax
 over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain while hot*).

Oper. Digestive, cleansing, incarnating. — *Use.* To foul indol-
 lent ulcers. — *Off. Prep.* Linimentum Terebinthinæ, L.

CERATUM SABINÆ. L. Unguentum Sabinæ, D. Savine
 Cerate. (*Sabinæ Fol. Recent. contus. 1b̄j. Ceræ Flavæ*

℞ss. Adipis præp. ℞ij. Having melted the wax and lard, boil therein the savine leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.—*Use.* To keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface. It is much preferable to the *Cerat. Lyttæ*, occasioning less pain, and preserving a more regular discharge.

CERĀTUM SAPŌNIS. L. Soap Cerate. (*Sapon. Duri* ℥viiij. *Ceræ Flavæ* ℥x. *Plumbi Oxydi Semevit. cont.* ℞ij. *Olivæ Ol.* Oj. *Aceti Cong.* Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly until they combine; then add the soap, and boil again until the water be evaporated; lastly, mix in the oil and wax melted).

Oper. Desiccative, resolvent.—*Use.* Applied, spread on linen, round fractured limbs, after all inflammation is abated, and the bones united; and to strumous swellings.

CHĀMÆDRŶOS HERBA. D. Wall Germander. (*Teucrium Chamædrys, Didynam. Gymnosp. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Indigenous.* 4).

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste bitter.—*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, diuretic, emmenagogue.—*Use.* In intermittents? chlorosis, arthritis.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥ss. in powder.

CETĀCĒUM. L. Spermaceti, E. D. (*Physeter Macrocephalus. The Spermaceti Whale, Mammalia, Cetaceæ, L.*)

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.—*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, semitransparent, unctuous. Sp. grav. 94.33; melts at 112° of heat.—*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient.—*Use.* In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.—*Dose.* ℥ss. to ℥jss. rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg in emulsion.—*Off. Prep.* *Ceratum Simplex, E. Ceratum Cetacei, L. Ung. Cetacei, L. D.*

NĀRÆ SCŌLŸMI FOLIA. E. Artichoke Leaves.

Cinara Scolymus, Syngen. Polygam. Æqual, N. O. Compositæ, L. Cinarocephalæ, J. South of Europe. 24).
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; obtained in the expressed juice.—*Oper.* Diuretic, astringent.—*Use.* In ascites and anasarca.—*Dose.* f3iv. to f3j. of the juice, three or four times a day.

CINCHŌNÆ CARIBÆÆ CORTEX. E. The Bark of Caribæan Cinchona. *Pentandria Monogyn. N. O. Convolvulæ, L. Rubiaceæ, J.* Caribæan Islands. 25).

Prop. Taste at first sweetish, but afterwards bitter and nauseous; in pieces a span long, a line thick, rolled; externally dark brown, fracture fibrous.—*Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic, astringent.—*Use.* In the same diseases as Cinchona Cordifolia.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ij. in powder, infusion, or mixture.

CINCHŌNÆ CORDIFOLĬÆ CORTEX. L. Cinchonæ Officinalis Cort. **E.** Cinchona, **D.** Yellow Bark. (*Class and Order as above.* South America. 24). *Calasaya of the Spaniards.*

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent; in pieces a span long, not rolled, often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable, fracture fibrous; internally of a yellowish cinnamon colour.

CINCHŌNÆ LANCIFOLĬÆ CORTEX. L. Pale Bark.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasant, less bitter, and astringent; pieces rolled in double or single quills, a span long, thin; epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous; internally of a cinnamon colour.

CINCHŌNÆ OBLONGIFOLĬÆ CORTEX. L. Red Bark.

Prop. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense; in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and

smooth; internally woody, fibrous, of a deep brownish red colour.—*Oper.* Of these three species nearly alike, strongly and permanently tonic, astringent, stomachic, febrifuge (The yellow is preferred in Peru, and its active principles seem to be more concentrated; but the nature of these are not as yet accurately undetermined).—*Use.* In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers, keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hæmorrhagies; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in gylsters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics, and carbonic acid, are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒiij. or more in milk, infusion of liquorice, or water. Vide *Infusum, Tinct. &c.*—*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Ext. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Ext. Cinchonæ Resinosum*, L. D. *Tinct. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinch. Comp.* L. D. *Vinum Gentianæ Comp.* E.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. L. D. *Lauri Cinnamomi Cortex*, E. Cinnamon Bark. (*Laurus Cinnamomum, Enneandr. Monogyn, N. O. Oleraceæ, L. Lauri, J. Ceylon. 24*).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasantly pungent, sweetish, depending on essential oil; colour light yellow, brown; pieces quilled within each other, not thicker than paper; pliable; fracture fibrous and woody.—*Oper.* Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.—*Use.* As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder.—*Off. Prep.* *Aq. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Infusum Catechu*, L. *Spir. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D.

Tinct. Cardamomi Comp. L. D. Tinct. Catechu, L. E.
Tinct. Cinnamomi, L. E. D. T. Cinnam. Comp. L. Spir.
Ætheris Aromat. L. Vinum Opii, L. Acid. Sulphuric Aro-
mat. E. Confect. Aromat. L. D. Elect. Catechu, D. Pulv.
Cinnam. Comp. L. E. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. E. Pulv.
Kino Comp. L. Emplast. Aromat. D.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. L. E. D. Oil of Cinnamon.

Prop. Odour of the bark; taste pungent, hot; pale yellow colour; sinks in water; entirely soluble in alcohol.—*Oper.* Powerfully stimulant; stomachic.—*Use.* In cramps of the stomach, hiccough, and flatulent colic; inserted into a decayed tooth to allay toothach.—*Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{iij}$. on a lump of sugar.

COCCUS. L. Coccinella, D. Coccus Cacti, E. (Coccus Cacti. *Insecta Hemiptera.* Mexico). *The Dried Female.*

Prop. Faint heavy odour, taste acrid, bitterish, astringent; colour blackish red externally; purplish red within; small, irregular, roundish.—*Use.* Chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c.

CROCHLEARIÆ OFFICINALIS HERBA. E. Scurvy Grass. (*Tetradyn. Silliculosa. N. O. Siliquosæ, L. Cruciferae, J.* North of Europe. ☉).

Prop. Odour slightly pungent; taste saline acrid.—*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, antiscorbutic.—*Use.* In cutaneous diseases; and the juice as a wash in scurvy of the gums, and in foul ulcers.—*Dose.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$. of the expressed juice.

COCOS BUTYRACEÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E. Palm Oil. (Cocos Butyraceæ, the Mackaw Tree, N. O. *Palmæ.* South America. ♀).

Prop. Odour that of violets; taste sweetish; consistence of butter; colour golden yellow; does not easily become rancid; but when so, has a dirty white hue.—*Oper.* Emollient.—*Use.* Externally in sprains, &c.

COLCHICI RADIX (*bulbus*). L. D. Colchici Autumn Radix, E. The Bulb of the Meadow Saffron. (Colch. Autumnale, *Herand. Trigyn. N. O. Spathaceæ, L.* Europe. 4). *Dug in the spring when the leaves*

Prop. Taste acrid, excoriating the mouth; acrimony less by drying.—*Oper.* Diuretic, cathartic.—*Use.* In dropsy and gout. (*It is supposed that it forms the active ingredient of the Eau Medicinale*).—*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. ℥ of the recent bulb in a pill.—*Off. Prep.* *Acetum Colchici, L. Oxytel Colchici, D. Syrup. Colchici Autumnalis, E.*

CŎLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. L.—*Fructus Medullæ Cucumis Colocynthidis Fructus, cortice seminibus abjectis, E.* Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (*Cucumis Colocynthis, Monoec. Syngen. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ, L. J.* Cape of Good Hope. ☉).

Prop. Taste bitter, nauseous, acrimonious; light, white, pale yellow; spongy.—*Oper.* Strongly cathartic.—Too violent to be used alone.—*Off. Prep.* *Extract. Colocynthidis, L. Ext. Colocynth. Comp. L. D. Pilul. cum Colocynthide, E. D.*

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. L. Confection of Almonds (*Amygd. Dul. ℥j. Acaciæ Gum. ℥j. Sacch. Alb. Having bleached the almonds, beat the whole into an uniform paste.*) This Preparation is merely a good means of keeping Almonds in a state fit to make the Almond Mixture.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. Elect. Aromatic Confection. E. D. Aromatic Confection. (*Cinnamomi Cort., Masticæ Nuc. sing. ℥ij. Caryoph. ℥j. Cardam. Sem. ℥ss. Clove Stig. ℥ij. Testar. Præp. ℥xvi. Sacch. Pur. lbij. Aquæ Rub the dry substances to a fine powder, then mix, add the water gradually till the whole be incorporated.*)

er. Stimulant, cordial.—*Use.* In the low stage of typhoid fevers; atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors.—*Dose.* ʒj. to 3j. in bolus, or mixtures.—*Incomp.* Acids of any

CONFECTIO AURANTII. E. Conserva Aurantii, E. D. Confection of Orange. (*Aur. Cort. exter. recent. radulæ separ. ʒij. Sacch. pur. ʒiij. Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.*) **per.** Stomachic.—*Use.* In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.—*Dose.* 3j. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. Elect. Cassiæ Fistulæ, E. Elect. Cassiæ, D. Cassia Confection. (*Cassiæ pulpæ ʒss. Mannæ ʒij. Tamarindi pulpæ ʒi. Syr. Rosæ Oss. Bruise the manna; then dissolve it by heat, and, having mixed the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.*) **per.** Gently laxative.—*Use.* For habitual costiveness; and as a purge for children.—*Dose.* 3j. to ʒj.

CONII FOLIA. L. Conii Maculati Folium Semen, E. Cicuta, D. Hemlock Leaves. (*Conium Maculatum, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Indigenous. ☉.*) **prop.** Odour heavy and disagreeable; taste bitter, nauseous, herbaceous; colour a dull green; light destroys its virtues, therefore the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked.—*Oper.* Narcotic, poisonous in an over-dose, resolvent.—*Use.* As a palliative in cancer, and schirrus; scrophulous and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis. Externally, ʒiij. of the dried herb boiled in Oj. of water as a fomentation to open scrophulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed and oatmeal.—*Dose.* Gr. ij. to ʒj. of the powder, or from ℥xij. to lx. of the expressed juice, very gradually increased.—*Off. Prep.* Extractum Conii, L. E. D.

CONFECTIO OPII. L. Electuar. Opiatum, E. Opium

Confection. (*Opii duri* 3vj. *Piper. Long.* 3j. *Zingiber Rad.* 3ij. *Carui Sem.* 3iij. *Syrupi* ʒj. Rub the opium with the syrup made warm; then add the others in the state of powder, and mix.) Gr. j. of Opium in gr. xxxvj.

Oper. Narcotic and stimulant.—*Use.* Atonic gout, flatulent colic, coliquative diarrhœa in the chalk mixture.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. in a bolus, or mixture.

CONFECTIO RŌSÆ CANINÆ. L. *Conserva Rosæ Caninæ*, E. Confection of Dog Rose. (*Rosæ Can. Pulp.* ʒij. *Sacch. pur.* 3xx. Heat the pulp in a water bath, then add the sugar gradually, and rub into a uniform mass.)

Use. Chiefly as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTIO RŌSÆ GALLICÆ. L. *Conserva Rosæ Gallicæ*, E. *Conserva Rosæ*, D. Confection of the Rose. (*Rosæ Gal. Petal. nondum explic. abject. ung.* ʒij. *Sacch. pur.* ʒiij. Beat the petals in a stone mortar, then add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass).

Oper. Astringent, tonic.—*Use.* In diarrhœa. Rubbed with new milk it is useful in early convalescence from acute diseases. A good vehicle.—*Dose.* 3j. to 3j.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. Confection of Rue. (*Rutæ Fol. exsic.*; *Carui Sem.*; *Lauri Bacc. sing.* 3jss. *Sagapœn. 3iv.* *Piper. Nig.* 3ij.; *Mellis* 3xvj. Rub the dry substance to a very fine powder, then add the honey, and mix.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, carminative.—*Use.* In the convulsive affections of children, given in clysters; 3j. to 3j. in Oss. of gruel.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. L. *Elect. Scammonii*, E. Confection of Scammony. (*Scam. Gummi Resinæ 3j.* *Caryoph. cont.*, *Zingiber Rad., sing.* 3vj. *Olei Carui* f3. *Syr. Rosæ q. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then again with the syrup; add the oil of carraway and mix.)

Oper. Warm Cathartic. — *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒj. in a bolus.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. L. Elect. Cassiæ Sennæ. **E.** Elect. Sennæ, **D.** Confection of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ʒviij. *Caricæ Fruct.* ℥j. *Tamarindæ Pulpæ*, *Cassiæ Pulpæ*, *Prunorum Gall. Pulpæ* sing. ℥ss. *Coriand. Sem.* ʒiv. *Glycyrrhizæ rad.* ʒiiij. *Succh. pur.* ℥ijss. Rub the Senna leaves and Coriander to powder, and sift; boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and Oiv. of water to one half; then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to Ojss., then add the sugar. Finally, rub the syrup with the pulps, and, adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.)

Oper. Laxative. — *Use.* In habitual costiveness, and pregnancy. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒiv.

CONTRAYÈRVÆ RADIX. L. *Dorsteniæ Contrayervæ Rad.* **E.** Contrajerva Root. (*Dorstenia Contrajerva*, *Tetrand. Monogyn. N. O. Hesperideæ*, **L.** *Myrti*, **J.** South America. 2).

Prop. Odour aromatic, heavy; taste bitter, styptic, sweetish.

— *Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, sudorific. — *Use.* In typhus; nervous fever; the fever of dentition in weak infants; and dysentery. — *Dose.* Gr. xij. to ʒss. — *Off. Prep.* *Pulv. Contrajerva Comp. L.*

COPAIBA. L. *Copaiferæ Officinalis, Resina Liquida*, **E.** *Balsamum Copaibæ.* **D.** Copaiba. (*Copaifera Officinalis*, *Decand. Digyn. N. O. Dumosæ*, **L.** *Leguminosæ*, **J.** Brazils. 2).

Comp. Resin, volatile oil. — *Prop.* Odour peculiar, not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence of syrup; yellowish, transparent; soluble in alcohol, ether, and the expressed oils; miscible in distilled water, by means of mucilage; spec. grav. 0.950. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra. — *Use.* In gleet, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhoidal affections. — *Dose.* ℥x. to

mlx. in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg.—*Incomp.*
Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. L. *Coriandrum Sativum Semen.*
E. *Coriandrum*, D. *Coriander Seed.* (*Coriandrum Sativum*, *Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatae.* Italy. ☉).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste grateful, pungent; seed hemispherical, ribbed.—*Oper.* Carminative.—*Use.* In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines.—

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. entire, or in powder.—*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Tamarindi et Sennæ*, E. *Tinct. Sennæ Comp.* E. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. *Aqua Calcis Composita*, D.

CORNUA. L. *Cervi Elaphi Cornu*, E. *Cornu Cervinum*, D. *Hartshorn.* (*Cervus Elaphus*, *Mammalia Ruminantia.* Europe.)

Prop. Hard, compact, bony; yields 27 parts gelatine for every 100 of the horn.—*Oper.* Emollient, nutritive.—

Use. To infants deprived of the breast. ʒvj. of the shavings, boiled in water Oiv. to Oij. then strained, and the liquor again boiled, with fʒj. of orange juice, ʒvj. of sugar, and fʒv. of sherry wine, form a light nutritious jelly for the sick.—*Off. Prep.* *Cornu Ustum*, L. D. *Pulv. Antimonialis*, L. E. D.

CORNU USTUM. L. *Burnt Hartshorn.*

Comp. Phosphate of lime 57.5, carbonate of lime 1, phosphate of magnesia.—*Prop.* White, friable.—*Use.* The knowledge of the components of this preparation proves that it possesses no antacid qualities, and therefore it might be altogether rejected.—*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Cornu Usti*, L.

CRETA. L. D. *Carbonas Calcis*, E. *Chalk.*

Comp. Lime 53, carbonic acid 45, in 100 parts; some argill. *Spec. grav.* from 2.3 to 2.6.—*Prop.* White, friable, effervescing with acids.—*Use.* To prepare the *Creta Præparata.*

CRETA PRÆCIPITĀTA. D. Precipitated Chalk. This is a very pure carbonate of lime, precipitated from Aq. Muriatis Calcis by Carbonas Sodæ; and is fitter for internal use than the common prepared chalk.

Off. Prep. *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ*, D. *Elect. Aromaticum*, D. *Mistura Cretæ*, D.

CRETA PRÆPARĀTA. L. D. Carbonas Calcis Præparatus, E. Prepared Chalk.

Comp. The same as those of creta.—*Oper.* Internally antacid; externally absorbent.—*Use.* In diarrhœa from acidity: externally when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over of the sore is much hastened.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒi. or more.—*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Cretæ*, L. E. *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ*, L. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* L. E. *Pulv. Opiatus*, E. *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

CROCI STIGMĀTA. L. Croci Sativi Floris Stigma, E. Crocus, D. Saffron. (*Crocus Sativus*, *Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ensata*, L. *Irides*, J. The East. 24.) *The English is the best.*

Prop. Odour diffusive, aromatic, narcotic; taste aromatic, pungent, bitter; colour deep orange red; residing in an essential oil and resin: yields its virtues to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water.—*Oper.* Stimulant, exhilarating, diaphoretic.—*Use.* In hysteria, and other nervous affections. Of little use.—*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒss.—*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Croci*, L. *Tinct. Croci Anglici*, E. *Confect. Aromatica*, L. D. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, L. *Tinct. Aloes Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Rhei*, L. *Tinct. Rhei Comp.* L.

CUMMĪNI SEMĪNA. L. Cumin Seed. (*Cuminum Cuminum*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ.* Egypt. ☉). *Prop.* Odour peculiar, heavy; taste warm, bitterish, dia-

agreeable. Water extracts their odour, but spirit both odour and taste. Seeds ovate striated.—*Oper.* Antispasmodic; externally stimulating.—*Use.* Scarcely ever employed internally; vide Emplastrum.—*Off. Prep.* *Emplastrum Cumini*, L.

CUPRUM. E. D. Copper.

Prop. Odour peculiar and sensible when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red yellow; spec. grav. 7.87; ductile; very malleable; hardness less than that of iron; easily oxydized.—*Use.* For preparing the salts of the metal*.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. L. D. Ammonia retum Cupri, E. Ammoniated Copper.

Comp. Subsulphate of copper, subsulphate of ammonia.—*Prop.* A crystalline powder of a rich violet colour; taste hot, styptic, metalline. Its colour is lost by keeping, if exposed to the air, and becomes green; being partly converted into carbonate of copper.—*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.—*Use.* In epilepsy and chorea, after a course of purging.—*Dose.* Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iv. in a pill twice a day.

CUPRI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Copper.

Comp. Hydrate of copper 42.6, sulphuric acid 33, water 25.4, in 100 pts.—*Prop.* Crystals rhomboidal, rich blue, semi-transparent, efflorescing, inodorous; taste harsh, styptic, corrosive; soluble in 4 parts of water, at 60°.—*Oper.* Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic.—*Use.* In epilepsy,

* Copper, when clean, produces no deleterious effects in the stomach, nor does it appear that the acids it meets with there, and in the bowels, render it very active when in a mass. We have seen two instances where halfpence were swallowed, and retained, in the one case six months, and in the other two, without altering the state of health. Both the cases were boys under ten years of age; and the halfpence were much corroded when passed.

hysteria, and intermittent fever; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis: externally as a stimulant, and to take down fungous in ulcers. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and an injection in gleet. It formed the base of a very unchemical preparation, Bates Aqua Camphorata, which Ware recommends, diluted with 16 parts of water in the purulent ophthalmia of infants. The following will answer instead of it. R Cupri sulph. gr. iij. mist. camphoræ f $\frac{3}{4}$ v. cola.—*Dose.* Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ii. in a pill; gr. ij. to gr. x. in f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of water, vomits.—*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates; sodæ subboras; salts of lead; acetate of iron; astringent vegetable infusions.—*Off. Prep.* *Solutio Cupri Sulphatis Comp. E.*

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. L. Angustura, E. D. Cusparia or Angustura Bark. (*Cusparia Febrifuga, Plantæ equinoc. Humboldt.*)

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; externally grey, wrinkled; internally yellowish brown; fracture short, resinous. Yields its virtues to water and proof spirit.—*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.—*Use.* In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diarrhœa, dysentery.—*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xx. in powder.—*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Caspariæ, L. Tinctura Angusturæ, D.*

CYDŌNĬÆ SEMĬNA. L. Quince Seed. (*Pyrus Cydonia, Icosandria Pentagynia, N. O. Pomaceæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. Germany. h*).

Prop. Shape ovate, angled, ferruginous; the coriaceous external coat abounds with mucilage, to obtain which only they are used.—*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Cydoniæ, L.*

DATŪRÆ STRAMONĬI HERBA. E. The herbaceous part of Thorn Apple. (*Datura Stramonium, Pentand.*

Monogyn. N. O. *Solanaceæ*, L. *Solaneæ*, J. America. ☉

Prop. Odour narcotic; taste bitter and nauseous; poisonous. Its virtues are yielded to water and spirit.—*Oper.* Narcotic, antispasmodic; externally sedative.—*Use.* In mania, epilepsy, and convulsions. Fomentations of the leaves are useful in discussing hard indolent tumors; and an ointment made with the powder allays the pain of hæmorrhoids. Smoked like tobacco it relieves the paroxysms of asthma.—*Dose.* Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. viij. in twenty hours; and of the inspissated juice gr. ss. to gr. iij. As the activity of the plant depends on the narcotic principle, the effects of an overdose are to be remedied by vinegar.—*Incomp.* Salts of lead; nitrate of silver.

DAUCI RADIX. L. *Dauci Carotæ Semina*, E. *Dauci Sylvestris Semina*, D. Carrot Root, and Seed. (*Daucus Carota*, *Pentand.* *Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Indigenous. ♂.)

Prop. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; the seeds have an aromatic odour; and a moderately warm pungent taste.—*Oper.* Of the root emollient; of the seeds stomachic, carminative, diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.—*Use.* The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fœtid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have very little efficacy in gravel, and other renal affections for which they have been extolled.—*Dose.* Of the bruised seed ℥j. to ʒj.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS. E. Decoction of Marsh Mallows. (*Rad. Althææ sic.* ʒiv. *Uvarum Pass. demptis acin.* ʒij. *Aquæ* Oviij. Boil to O.v.)

Comp. The clear liquor, which is poured off after the faces subside, is a solution of mucilage in water.—*Prop.* Odour peculiar, not unlike that of boiled turnips; taste sweetish; colour pale yellow; slightly viscid.—*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient.—*Use.* In nephritis and inflammation of the

bladder; and as a fomentation in abrasions, &c.—*Dose.*
Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM ALŒES COMPOSITUM. L. Compound
Decoction of Aloes. (*Ext. Glycyrrh. ʒiv. Potussæ Sub-*
carb. ʒij. Aloes Spic. Ext. contrit. Myrrhæ contritæ,
Croci Stig. sing. ʒj. Aquæ Oj. Boil to fʒxij. and strain,
then add Tinct. Card. Comp. fʒiv.)

Comp. The gummy and extractive matter of the plants dis-
solved in water, which is enabled, by the alkali, to take up
a little of the resin. The tincture keeps it unchanged.—
Oper. Gently cathartic; emmenagogue.—*Use.* In habitual
costiveness from torpor of the bowels; jaundice, hypochon-
driasis, and chlorosis.—*Dose,* fʒss. to fʒij. taken in the
morning.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMİDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoct.
Chamæmeli Comp. D. Decoction of Chamomile. (*Flor.*
Anthem. Nob. ʒj. E. ʒss. D. Sem. Carui ʒiv. E. Sem.
Fæniculi ʒij. D. Aquæ Ov. E. Oj. D. Boil for 15 minutes,
and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and essential oil, dissolved in water.
—*Use.* As clyster, and fomentation; but for the latter
purpose warm water is equally efficacious.

DECOCTUM CINCHŌNÆ. L. Decoct. Cinchonæ Offi-
cinalis, E. Decoct. Corticis Cinchonæ, D. Decoction of
Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Cort. contusi ʒj. Aquæ Oj. L. D.*
Oss. E. Boil for ten minutes in a slightly-shut vessel, and
strain while hot.)

Comp. Resinous extractive dissolved in water. Long boiling
oxygenates and precipitates this extractive.—*Prop.* Odour
and taste that of the species of bark employed.—*Oper.*
The same as that of the bark.—*Use.* When the powder
does not sit easy on the stomach; and when large doses
are necessary, or ingredients of a nature which cannot be

combined with powder, are required to be given with the bark. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiv. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Oxymuriatic acid; tartarised antimony.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. L. Decoction of Quince See
(*Cydoniæ Sem.* ʒij. *Aquæ* Oj.; *boil over a gentle fire ten minutes, and strain.*)

Comp. A solution of mucilage in water. — *Prop.* Inodorous taste slightly grateful; nearly colourless; transparent, viscid. — *Oper.* Demulcent. — *Use.* In aphthæ, united with borax and honey, or syrup of mulberries: injected beneath the eyelids in violent ophthalmia. Perhaps altogether superfluous, as it does not keep. — *Incomp.* Acids, which coagulate it.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZERËI. E. Decoction of Mezereon. (*Cort. Rad. Daphnes Mezer.* ʒij. *Rad. Glycyrrh. contus.* ʒss. *Aqua* Oij; *boil over a gentle fire to 10 minutes, and strain.*)

Comp. The acrimony of the mezereon, and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root, dissolved in water. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative. — *Use.* In secondary syphilis, over which, however, it possesses little or no power; glandular swellings, chronic rheumatism. — *Dose.* fʒij. to fʒvj. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM DIGITĀLIS. D. Decoction of Foxglove (*Fol. Digit. sic.* ʒj. *Aqua q. s. ut colentur* fʒviij. *Let the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove the fire. Digest fifteen minutes, and strain.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, nauseous. — *Oper.* Diuretic, sedative. — *Use.* In dropsy; and to reduce the frequency and force of the pulse in complaints of increased action. — *Dose.* fʒij. to fʒiij. every six hours. — *Incomp.* Sulphate of iron, superacetate of lead, infusion and decoction of yellow cinchona bark.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. Decoction of Woody Nightshade. (*Dulcamaræ Caulis concisi* f̄ʒj. *Aqua* Ojss. *Boil to Oj. and strain.*)

prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter and nauseous, followed by a degree of sweetness.—*Oper.* Diuretic, diaphoretic.—*Use.* In dropsy? humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin.—*Dose.* f̄ʒiv. to f̄ʒj. with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Cort. Geoff. Inerm. in pulv.* ʒj. *Aq.* Oij. *Boil over a slow fire to Oj. and strain.*)

prop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter and mucilaginous; colour of Madeira wine.—*Oper.* Anthelmintic, purgative, narcotic.—*Use.* In worms, in which it has been found very efficacious.—*Dose.* To children f̄ʒij., to adults f̄ʒss. to f̄ʒij. An overdose and drinking cold water during its operation, produce violent vomiting, fever, and delirium. These effects are to be remedied by castor oil, warm water, and acids.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Decoction of Guaiacum, or of the Woods. (*Sub. Ligni Guaiaci* ʒiij. *Fruct. sic. Vitis Viniferæ* ʒij. *Rad. Lauri* *Sassafras* con.—*Rad. Glycyrr. con. sing.* ʒj. *Aquæ* O.x. *Boil the Guaiacum and Raisins with the water, over a slow fire, to O.v. adding the roots towards the end; strain without expression.*)

per. Stimulant, diaphoretic.—*Use.* In venereal complaints, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and chronic rheumatism. The Guaiacum, however, can have little effect, as the resin is insoluble in water.—*Dose.* f̄ʒiij. to f̄ʒvj. every three hours, so that Oij. or Oijj. may be daily taken.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. L. D. Decoct. Herdei Distichi, E. Decoction of Barley. (*Herdei Sem.* ʒij. *Aquæ* Oivss. *First*

wash the Barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in ʒss. of the water; which being strained off and thrown away, add the remainder boiling; boil to Oj. and strain.)

Oper. Nutritive, demulcent. — **Use.** As a diluent in febrile affections; recent gonorrhœa, and strangury; and to soften the bulk in clysters. — **Dose.** Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Barley. (*Decoct. Hord. Oij. Caribæ Fruct. concisi ʒij. Glycyrr. Rad. concisæ et contusæ ʒij. Uvarum Pass. demptis acinis ʒij. Aquæ Oj. boil to Oj. and strain.*)

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as the former: its laxative effect, which may be sometimes hurtful, is obviated by a few drops of tincture of opium.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. L. Decoct. Lichenis Islandici. **D.** Decoction of Liverwort. (*Lichenis ʒj. L. ʒss. L. Aquæ Ojss. L. Oj. D. Boil to Oj. and strain.*)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and fecula, dissolved in water. — **Prop.** Inodorous; taste bitter; mucilaginous; color yellow. — **Oper.** Tonic, demulcent. — **Use.** In protracted coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers, pertussis. — **Dose.** fʒij. to fʒij. three or four times a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping the lichen in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of subcarbonate of potass. Its nutritive qualities are considerable.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Mallow. (*Malvæ exsic. ʒj. Anthemidis Flor. exsic. ʒss. Aquæ Oj. boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.*)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and mucilage in water. — **Use.** For the purpose of clysters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Decoction of Poppy

(*Papav. Somniferi Capsul. concis. ℥iv. Aquæ Oiv. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.*)

Comp. The narcotic principle and mucilage in water.—*Prop.* Anodyne, emollient.—*Use.* As a fomentation in painful swellings, excoriations arising from the thin acrid discharge of ulcers, and those common to infants.

DECOCTUM QUERCŪS. L. Decoction of Oak Bark.
(*Quercus Cort. ℥j. Aquæ Oij. Boil to a pint, and strain.*)

Oper. Astringent.—*Use.* As an injection in leucorrhœa; and the gleet discharge which frequently remains after miscarriages; a fomentation in local vitiated ulcer.

DECOCTUM SARSĀPĀRILLÆ. L. D. Decoctum Smilacis Sarsaparillæ, E. (*Sarsaparillæ Rad. concis. ℥iv. Aq. ferv. Oiv. Macerate for four hours near the fire, in a slightly-covered vessel; then bruise the root, and macerate again for two hours; then boil to Oij. and strain.*)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and mucilage in water.—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; glutinous.—*Oper.* Slightly diaphoretic and tonic; demulcent.—*Use.* In the sequelæ of syphilis after a mercurial course.—*Dose.* f℥iv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day alone, or united with milk.

DECOCTUM SARSĀPĀRILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv. Oiv. Sassafras Rad. concisæ, Guaiaci Ligni rasi, Glycyrr. Rad. cont., sing. ℥j. Mezerei Rad. Cort. ℥iij. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.*)

Oper. Diaphoretic, alterative.—*Use.* The same as the former; in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and lepra.—*Dose.* f℥iv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day.

* This preparation is similar to the celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink*.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. Decoct. Polygalæ Senegæ, E.

Decoction of Senega. (*Senegæ Rad. ℥j. Aquæ Oij. Boil to Oj. and strain.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and pungent; colour brown olive — **Oper.** Diuretic, purgative, stimulant. — **Use.** In dropsy, rheumatism, and “affections of the lungs, attended with debility, and inordinate secretion.” — **Dose.** f℥iss. to f℥ij. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM ULMI. L. D. Decoction of Elm Bark (*Ulmī Cort. recent. contusi ℥iv. Aquæ Oiv. Boil to Oij. and strain.*)

Prop. Odour faint; taste slightly bitter; colour brown. — **Oper.** Diuretic, alterative. — **Use.** In lepra, and herpetical eruptions. Willan thinks it has little efficacy. — **Dose.** f℥iv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day. — **Incomp.** Alcohol and tinctures in any considerable quantity.

DECOCTUM VERATRĪ. L. Decoction of White Hellebore. (*Veratri Rad. cont. ℥j. Aquæ Oij. Spir. Rect. f℥ij. Boil the Watery Decoction to Oj. and when it is cold add the Spirit.*)

Oper. Stimulant, acrid, cathartic. — **Use.** The violent operation of veratrum confines it to external use. This decoction is employed, with benefit, in scabies, tinea capitis, and other foulnesses of the skin. It requires to be diluted when the skin is very irritable.

DIANTHI CARYOPHILLI FLOS. E. Clove Pink, Gillyflower. (*Decand. Digyn. N. O. Caryophyllæ, L. Italy. 2.*)

Prop. Odour grateful, similar to that of cloves; taste bitterish subastringent. — **Oper.** Aromatic. — **Use.** Discarded by judicious practitioners. — **Incomp.** Sulphate of iron, alkalies, acids.

DIGITALIS FOLIĀ. L. D. Digitalis Purpureæ. *Folium* E. Purple Foxglove Leaves. (*Digitalis Purpurea, Dig.*)

nam, Angiosperm. N. O. Luridæ, L. Scrophulariæ, J. Indigenous. ♂.)

prop. Inodorous; taste acrimonious, bitter, nauseous; injured by light both in colour and virtues. The leaves should be collected in July. — *Oper.* Sedative, diminishing the velocity and force of the pulse, and lessening the irritability, without previous excitement of the system; diuretic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death. These are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters. — *Use.* In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hæmorrhagies; and dropsies, unattended by palsy, and unsound viscera; particularly, when combined with nitric acid, in dropsies which occur after long and harassing courses of mercury; most useful where there is a laxness of fibre, pale countenance, intermitting weak pulse, cold skin, and when the swelling pits. This state may be produced by bleeding, saline purges, &c. When nausea occurs, its use must be intermitted for a little time; but we are not of opinion that purging counteracts its desired effects; for, although the kidneys may not act so powerfully, yet the absorbents are strongly excited, and the body is unloaded of the morbid fluid by the intestines. Its use must be followed by a generous diet, and tonics; and, during its use, diluents are necessary. — *Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. iij. in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every six or eight hours, till the remedy acts by the kidneys, when it must be discontinued; but may again be given, after an interval. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Digitalis*, D. *Infusum Digitalis*, L. E. *Tinct. Digitalis*, L. E. D.

LĪCHI PUBES. L. *Dolichos Pruriens*. Leguminis Pubes rigida, E. *Doliches, Setæ Leguminum*, D. The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos* Pods. (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. India. ♀.)*

Prop. Hairs stiff, brown, short, prurient; inodorous, insipid.
 — *Oper.* A mechanical anthelmintic. — *Use.* Against lumbrici and ascarides. The ripe pods are dipped in syrup or molasses, and scraped with a knife, till the syrup is saturated. — *Dose.* A teaspoonful of the prepared syrup; or gr. v. to gr. x. of the hairs scraped off, and mixed with syrup, in the morning fasting; a purgative being interposed once in three days.

DULCAMARÆ CAULIS. L. Dulcamara; Stipites Autumno Collecti, D. Woody Nightshade Stalks. (*Solanum Dulcamara*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ*. Indigenous. ♀.)

Prop. Dried inodorous; taste bitter, followed by a sweetness.
 — *Oper.* Diuretic, sudorific. — *Use.* In chronic rheumatism humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra vulgaris and alphas; scrofula, leucorrhœa; and jaundice. — *Dose.* ℥j. to ʒj. in powder; in the form of extract gr. v. to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium*. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Dulcamaræ*, L.

ELAËRÏI POMA (*Baccæ*). L. *Momordica Elaterium*; Fructus Recens Submaturus, E. *Elaterium*; Fructus, D. Wild Cucumber. (*Monoecia Monadelph.* N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ*. South of Europe. ☉).

Prop. Inodorous; taste scarcely bitter, acrid. — *Oper.* Violently cathartic; hydragogue. — *Use.* In dropsies; but the extract is generally preferred. — *Dose.* Gr. ij. to gr. iiij. in a pill. — *Off. Prep.* *Extractum Elaterii*, L. E. D.

ELECTUARIUM MIMOSÆ CATÊCHU. E. Elect. Catechu Compositum, D. Electuary of Catechu. (*Ex Mim. Catechu* ʒiv. *Kino* ʒij. *Cort. Cinnam.*, *Nuc. Myrist. Mosch. sing.* ʒj. *Opii in Vini Albi hispani* q. s.)

* The effects of Dulcamara are regulated by the soil and temperature of the climate where the plants grow; the warmer the better.

diffusi ℥jss. *Syr. Rosæ Gall. ad Mellis spis.* — Boil to ℥ij. $\frac{1}{4}$).
 ℥ij. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent, cordial. — *Use.* In diarrhœas from weak bowels; and where an astringent stimulant can be applied.
 — *Dose.* ℥j. to ℥j. as a bolus, or dissolved in any fluid.

ELĚMI. L. Elemi; Resina, D. Elemi. (*Amyris Elemifera*, Octand. Monogyn. N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. Carolina. h.)

Comp. Resin, volatile oil. — *Prop.* Odour fragrant, strong; taste bitter. In large solid masses of a yellow and greenish colour, semi-transparent; fusible, soluble in alcohol, partly also in essential oil. — *Oper.* Stimulant. — *Use.* Scarcely ever used internally; but chiefly for forming a pleasant digestive ointment for promoting the discharge from blisters, issues, and setons. — *Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Elemi Compositum*, L. D.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIĀCI. L. Ammoniacum Plaster. (*Ammoniaci pur.* ℥v. *Acidi Acetici Oss.* after dissolving the Ammoniacum, the Plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture in an iron vessel in a water-bath.)

Prop. Adhesive. — *Oper.* Stimulant, resolvent. — *Use.* To scrofulous tumors: bronchocele; white swelling.

EMPLASTRUM AMMŌNIĀCI CUM HYDRARGYRO. L. D. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. (*Ammoniaci pur.* ℥j. *Hydrarg. pur.* ℥ij. *Olei Sulph.* f℥j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix.)

Oper. Resolvent, discutient. — *Use.* To indurated glands, hydarthus, nodes, tophi, bronchocele, and indolent tumors. The mercury is in the state of a protoxide, or with a minimum of oxygen.

EMPLASTRUM AROMĀTĪCUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. (*Thuris* ℥ij. *Ceræ Flavæ* ℥ss. *Pulv. Cort. Cinnamomi* ℥vj.

Ol. Ess. Pimento, Ol. Ess. Limonum, Sing. ʒij. Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster.)

Oper. Stimulating.—Use. Applied over the stomach for pains of that viscus, to allay vomiting, and expel flatus. It requires to be frequently renewed, being not very adhesive.

EMPLASTRUM ASSÆFETIDÆ. E. Assafœtida Plaster.

(Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei, Gum. res. Ferulæ Assæfætidæ, sing. partes duas, Gum. Resinæ Bubonis Galbani, Cere Flav. sing. partem unam.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne.—Use. In flatulence and hysteria, applied over the umbilical region.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. Calefacient Plaster.

(Emplast. Caxtharidis partem unam, Picis Burgund. partes septem. Melt together, and form into a plaster.)

Oper. Calefacient, rubefacient, stimulant.—Use. In catarrh, pertussis, inflammatory affections of the chest; sciatica.

EMPLASTRUM CĒRÆ. L. Emplastrum Simplex, E.

Wax Plaster. (Cere Flavæ, Sevi prep. sing. ℥iij. Resinæ Flavæ ℥ij. Melt them together, and strain.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.—Use. Intended for supporting the discharge from a blistered surface; but, owing to the irritation it induces, now seldom employed.—Off. Prep. Emplastrum Lyttæ, L.

EMPLASTRUM CUMĪNI. L. Cummin Plaster. *(Cumini Sem., Carui Sem., Lauri Bac., sing. ʒiij. Picis Aridæ ℥iij. Cere Flavæ ʒiij. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients.)*

Oper. Discutient, calefacient, suppurative.—Use. Applied to the hypogastric region in flatulence; and a cold feeling of the bowels; to indolent tumors.

EMPLASTRUM GALBĀNI. D. Galbanum Plaster.
(*Emplast. Lythargyri* ℥ij. *Gum. Galbani* ℔ss. *Rament. Cerae Flavæ* ℥iv. Melt the Galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together.)

er. Stimulant, suppurative.— *Use.* To strumous tumors; and to induce suppuration in phlegmons, but now rarely used for the latter purpose.

EMPLASTRUM GALBĀNI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Plaster of Galbanum. (*Galbani Gummi Res. pur.* ℥viiij. *Emp. Plumbi* ℔iiij. *Terebinth. Vulg.* 3x. *Abietis Res. cont.* ℥iiij. Melt the Galbanum and turpentine together, then mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster previously melted.)

er. Stimulant, suppurative, digestive.— *Use.* To scrofulous tumors; old arthritic joints; and to the lumber regions in ticks. For the purposes of a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMÖSUM. E. Gum Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivit. partes octo, Gummi Res. Ammoniaci, Gummi Res. Bubonis Galbani, Cerae Flavæ sing. partem nam.*)

r. and Use. The same as the two former.— *Off. Prep.* *Emplastrum Saponis, E.*

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGŸRI (*protoxidi*). L. E. Mercurial Plaster. (*Hydrarg. pur. pond.* ℥iiij. *Ol. Sulphureti* ℥j. *Emplast. Plumbi* ℔j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the plaster.)

r. Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.— *Use.* To bubos and mercurial tumors; nodes, when not painful to the touch; and indurations; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

EMPLASTRUM LŸTTÆ. L. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii, E.* *Emplast. Cantharidis, D.* Plaster of the Spanish Blistering Fly. (*Lyttarum in pulv. sub.* ℔j. *Emp.*

Ceræ ℥jss. *Adipis Præp.* ℥j. Melt the plaster and larvae together, and as the mixture becomes thick in cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix.)

Oper. Epispastic.—**Use.** In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies, and therefore, this plaster fails when incautiously prepared. It should be spread on leather, for a plaster, with the thumb, and never with a hot spatula: perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the finely powdered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by Parmentier. In using this plaster, the part which it is to cover should be bathed with vinegar; and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster, to interpose between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires to remain applied twelve hours, in order to produce a perfect blister.

EMPLASTRUM MELŒS VESICATORII COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Plaster of Spanish Flies. (*Resinæ Liq. Pini Laricis partes octodecem; Resinæ Concretæ Abietis, Meloes Vesicat. sing. partes duodecem; Ceræ partes quatuor, Sub-acetatis Cupri partes duas, Sem. Sinapi Albæ, Fruct. Piper. Nig. sing. partem unam.* Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine; and as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances in the form of powder, so as to make a plaster.)

Oper. Powerfully stimulant, vesicant.—**Use.** The same as the former; but supposed to be more certain and quick in producing its effects; hence useful in gout and cramps in the stomach.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RŪBRI. E. Plaster of Red Oxyd of Iron. (*Emplast. Oxidi, Plumbi Semina partes xxvi. Resinæ Pini. partes sex, Ceræ Fl., Olei O*

Europ. sing. partes tres, Oxidi Ferri Rubri partes octo.
Rub the red oxyd of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted.)

per. Strengthening, stimulant. — *Use.* In muscular relaxations; and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains. It acts chiefly in giving a mechanical support, by its stiffness and adhesive quality.

EMPLASTRUM OPIL. L. Opium Plaster. (*Opil dur cont. ℥ss. Abietis Resinæ cont. ℥iij. Emplast. Plumbi ℥j.*

The plaster and resin being melted together, add the opium.)

per. Anodyne? stimulant. — *Use.* Against internal pains. Although it is undoubtedly certain that opium, in that state of minute division, in which it exists in the tincture, produces its specific effect on the system in a small degree, when externally applied; yet, we doubt whether the effects of this plaster will sanction the adoption of it by the London College.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Pitch Plaster. (*Picis Aridæ ℥ij. Abietis Resinæ ℥j. Resinæ Flavæ sing. ℥iv. Myristicæ Olei expressi ℥j.*
To the pitch, resin, and wax melted together, add the other matters, and mix.)

per. Stimulant, rubefacient. — *Use.* In catarrh, and other pulmonary affections applied to the chest; and to the temples in pains of the head, and chronic ophthalmia. When any serous exudation takes place, the plaster should be frequently renewed.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, (Oxydi?) L. Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei, E. Emp. Lithargyri, D. Plaster of Lead, or Oxyd of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxidi Semivit. in pulv. sub. trit. ℥v. Olivæ Olei Congium, Aqua Oij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere,)*

Comp. Oxyd of lead, and the oil changed so as to approximate to the nature of volatile oil. The water is evaporated.—

Oper. Defensive, slightly adhesive.— *Use.* In excoriations; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together; as a covering to corns; and to form the basis of some other plasters.— *Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, L. E. *Emplast. Opii*, L. *Emplast. Assæfætida*, E. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emplast. Galbani*, D. *Emp. Galbani*, *Comp.* L. *Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri*, E. *Emp. Resina*, L. E. D. *Emp. Saponis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Thuris*, D.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. L. *Emplast. Resinosum*, E. *Emplast. Lithargyri cum Resina*, D. Resin Plaster. (*Resina Flavæ* ℥ss. *Emplastri Plumbi* ℥iij. *Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin and mix.*)

Oper. Defensive, adhesive, slightly stimulant.— *Use.* In retaining the lips of recent wounds together, that they may heal by the first intention; and to give support to ulcerated parts, to assist their granulation, without rest, according to Mr. Baynton's excellent mode of curing sore legs. The plaster originally prepared by that gentleman contained less resin; 3vj. only to ℥bj. of the litharge plaster. This preparation, however, answers the purpose equally well, except in very irritable habits.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. L. D. *Emplast. Saponaceum*, E. Soap Plaster. (*Saponis Duri concisi* ℥ss. *Emplast. Plumbi* ℥iij. *Mix the soap with the melted plaster; and boil to a proper consistence.*)

Oper. Mildly discutient.— *Use.* Applied to lymphatic tumors; and used with the same views as the mercurial plaster, but with much less effect.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. D. Frankincense Plaster. (*Emplast. Lithargyri* ℥ij. *Thuris* ℥ss. *Oxydi Ferri Rubri* ℥iij.)

Oper., and *Use.* The same as the Plaster of red oxyd of iron.

MULSIO MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ. E. Gum Arabic Emulsion. (*Nucleor. Amygd. Com. ℥j. Aquæ Hibjss. Mucilaginis Mim. Nilot. ℥ij. While beating the decorticated Almonds with the water, add the mucilage.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, soft, mucilaginous; like milk. — *Oper.* Diluent, demulcent. — *Use.* In febrile and inflammatory complaints, particularly those of the kidneys and urethra; as calculus, gonorrhœa, and strangury from the absorption of the acrid matter of Spanish Flies, or any other causes. A vehicle for other medicines. — *Dose.* Oss. or more, ad libitum. — *Incomp.* Acids, oxymel, and syrup of squills, spirits, tinctures, tartrate and super-tartrate of potass, oxymuriate of mercury, and spirit of nitric ether.

MULSIO ARABICA. D. Gum Arabic Emulsion. (*Gummi Arab. in pulv. ℥ij. Amygd. Comp. pellicul. demp. Sacch. pur. sing. ℥ss. Decocti Hordei Oj.*) — *Prop. Oper. and Use.* The same as those of the former; drank ad libitum.

MULSIO CAMPHORATA. E. Camphorated Emulsion. (*Camphoræ ℥j. Nuc. Amygd. Com. decort. ℥ij. Sacch. pur. ℥j. Aqua ℥vj.*)

mp. Camphor mechanically suspended in emulsion; it separates in the course of a few days, and swims upon the surface of the mixture. — *Oper.* The same as camphor; and, consequently, this is only a convenient form of giving the remedy, as it proves always less nauseous when given in the liquid form. — *Dose.* f℥ss. to f℥ij. several times a day.

ËMA CATHARTICUM. D. Purging Clyster. (*Man-æ ℥j. Decocti Chamæmeli Comp. f℥x. Ol. Olivæ ℥j. Sulph. Magnesiæ ℥ss.*) — *Use.* This is a good gently stimulating, and emollient glyster; but it does not possess any peculiar

advantage over those every day ordered in extemporaneous prescription.

ENĒMA FĒTĪDUM. D. Fætid Clyster. (*The formula with the addition of ʒij. of the tincture of Assafætida.*)

Oper. Emollient, antispasmodic, anodyne. — *Use.* In hysterical spasmodic colic; the convulsions of infants; and in allaying the irritation produced by *Ascarides* in the rectum.

ENŪLÆ CAMPĀNÆ RADIX. D. The Root of Elecampane. *Inula Helenium*, (*Syngenesia Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ Radiatæ*, *L. Corymbifera*, *J.* South of Europe. 24)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste glutinous, bitterish, acrid and pungent; contains an essential oil, on which its virtue depends. — *Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In chronic coughs, and humoral asthma; used more as a domestic medicine. — *Dose.* ʒi to ʒj. in powder, twice or thrice a day.

* * * Rose discovered that this root contains a principle which seems to be intermediate between gum and starch, which Dr. Thomson afterwards named *Enulin*. — *Nichol. Jour.* v. xii.

ERYNGĪ RADIX. D. Eryngo Root. (*Eryngium Matitimum*, Sea Eryngo, or Holly. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. *Umbellatæ.* Europe. 24.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste sweetish, warm. — *Oper.* Diuretic, expectorant; but its powers are so weak that it is scarcely ever used.

EUPHORBĪÆ GUMMI-RESĪNA. L. Euphorbium. (*Euphorbia Officinarum*, *Dodecand. Trigynia.* N. O. *Tricoc.* *L. Euphorbiæ*, *J.* Africa. 24.)

Comp. 37.0 resin, 19.0 wax, 20.5 malate of lime, 2.0 malate of potass, 5.0 water, and 16.5 woody matter and loss.

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed for some time, nauseous, burning; tears about the size of a large pea.

dry, friable, externally yellow, but paler within. Spec. grav. 1.129, partially soluble in alcohol; less so in water. — *Oper.* Errhine. — *Use.* Diluted with starch, or any mild powder, it is snuffed up the nostrils in amaurosis, lethargy, chronic ophthalmia, and all cases where a copious discharge is required from the pituitary membrane.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM ABSYNTHII. D. Extract of Wormwood. (*A Decoction defecated and evaporated.*)

Prop. Inodorous, the flavour being dissipated with the essential oil; taste bitter. — *Oper.* Tonic. — *Use.* In the same cases for which bitters are generally employed. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. L. Extract of Aconite. (*The expressed juice inspissated without defecation.*)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acrid, slightly styptic; colour obscure green, brownish red. It loses its virtues when long kept. — *Oper.* Narcotic, diuretic. — *Use.* In obstinate chronic rheumatisms and agues; glandular swellings; convulsions; and chronic uterine hæmorrhagies. — *Dose.* Gr. j. night and morning, gradually increased to gr. vj. in the form of pills.

EXTRACTUM ALÖES COMPOSITUM. L. Extract of Aloes. (*The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated, and inspissated.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, but less unpleasant than the aloes. — *Oper.* Cathartic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In same cases for which the gum-resin is employed. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills. — *Off. Prep.* *Pulv. Aloës Compositus*, L. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, L. *Pilulæ Gambogiæ Comp.* L.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. Ext. Florum Anthemidis Nobilis, E. Extractum Florum Chamæmeli, D.

Extract of Chamomile. (*The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste, a pure grateful bitter; colour dark brown. — **Oper.** Tonic, stomachic. — **Use.** In dyspepsia, chlorosis, and general debility. — **Dose.** Gr. x. to gr. xx. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. L. Succus Spissatus Atropæ Belladonnæ. E. Extract of Belladonna. (*An expressed juice inspissated.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish. — **Oper.** The same as that of the plant, but much weaker; and it is therefore used in the same cases. — **Dose.** Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. gradually increased to gr. v. in pills.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Cascarilla. (*Cort. Cascarillæ in pulv. cras. ℥ij. Spir. Vin. Rect. Oiv. Digest for four days, then decant and strain; boil the residuum in ten pints of water to two; filter and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture in a retort, till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate them to a pilular consistence.*)

Prop. Inodorous, the essential oil being dissipated; taste simply bitter. — **Oper.** Tonic, stomachic. — **Use.** In dyspepsia, diarrhœa, &c. but less efficacious than the medicine in substance. — **Dose.** Gr. x. to gr. xx. or more, in pills.

EXTRACTUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ. E. Extract of Senna. (*A decoction evaporated.*)

Prop. Odour similar to that of wort; taste bitterish; colour black; shining, tenaceous, adhesive. — **Oper.** Scarcely at all purgative, the nauseous and volatile parts on which its virtues depend being dissipated in the preparation. — **Use.** Owing to the above circumstances, this extract can be of very little use; and might well be rejected.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. D. E. Extract of Bark.
(*A decoction evaporated.*)

Prop. Odour sweetish ; taste bitter, but less austere than the bark ; fracture rough, dull ; colour deep brown. — *Oper.* The same as the bark in substance ; and consequently it is used in the same cases ; but with much less certainty of effect, owing to the chemical change produced on the drug during the boiling. The active principle of the bark absorbs oxygen, when boiled in water, is precipitated and rendered inert ; hence, although this principle is in a great degree soluble in water, yet, by the long boiling which is ordered for preparing the decoction for making the extract, a great part of it is destroyed. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. dissolved in any distilled water. Formerly the dose of gr. x. was supposed to be equivalent to ʒss. of the bark powder ; but Sir John Pringle's experiments first shewed that this opinion was unfounded ; and the chemical analysis of the bark proves that the reverse is nearer the truth. *It is kept both in a hard and soft state.*

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. Ext.
Cinchonæ Officinalis, E. Extract. Cinchonæ Rubræ Resinosum, D. Resinous Extract of Bark. (*An Aqua-Spiritous Extract, containing both the extractive and resin of the bark.*)

Prop. Taste bitter, with the austereness of the bark ; fracture resinous ; the Dublin extract more so, being red bark. — *Oper.* The same as the bark in substance. — *Use.* In ague, and every complaint for which bark is used. This is altogether a preferable preparation to the watery extract ; the rectified spirit contains water enough to enable it to take up all the active principles of the drug, less heat is required to evaporate the menstruum, and, owing to the

presence of the alcohol, the extract absorbs less oxygen. The expense of the spirit is the greatest objection to it. It is more grateful to the stomach than the other. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to gr. xxx. in pills, or dissolved in some distilled water.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Extract of Colocynth. (*A gummy extract, about ℥ij. obtained by water from ℥viij. of the pulp.*)

Oper. Cathartic, but milder in its operation than the resinous extract, which is apt to occasion gripings. — *Use.* For evacuating the bowels; and as an adjunct to other purgatives. It does not produce gripings. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ℥ss. in pills at bed time.

EXTRACTUM COLÖCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. L. D.

Compound Extract of Colocynth. (*Colocynth. Pulpæ con. 3vj. Aloes Spic. Ext. contriti ℥iss. Scammon. Gummi-Res. cont. ℥ss. Cardamomi Sem. contrit. 3j. Spir. tenuioris Oj*). *Macerate the pulp in the spirit at a gentle heat for four days, strain, add the Aloe and Scammony; then distil off the spirit, and mix in the Cardamom seeds.*

Oper. Cathartic, stimulant. — *Use.* In obstinate visceral obstructions; habitual costiveness in leucophlegmatic habits; dropsies; worms. — *Dose.* Gr. vj. to ℥ss. in pills.

EXTRACTUM CONII. L. Succus Spissatus Conii Maculati, E. Succus Spissatus Cicutæ, D. Extract of Hemlock. (*An expressed juice inspissated without defecation*).

Prop. Odour foetid; taste bitterish and saline; colour dark olive; it loses its virtues when kept, and a saline efflorescence appears on its surface. — *Oper.* Narcotic, alterative, resolvent. — *Use.* In scrofula, schirrus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without producing costiveness as an opium does: a useful addition

to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints. — *Dose.* Gr. iij. gradually increased to ℥j. twice or thrice a day*.

EXTRACTUM ELATĒRII. L. Succus Spiss. Momordicæ Elaterii, E. Elaterium, D. Extract of Elaterium. (*The fæcula of the expressed juice.*)

Prop. Violently cathartic, hydragogue, sometimes emetic. —

Use. In ascites, when other remedies have failed; and in very obstinate costiveness. — *Dose.* Gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of gentian every hour or two, till it operates; and this repeated every third day, till a cure is effected.

EXTRACTUM CACUMĪNUM GENISTÆ. D. Extract of Broom Tops. (*The Spartium Scoparium.*)

Prop. Diuretic, stomachic. — *Use.* In dropsies, but seldom employed. — *Dose.* 3ss. to 3j. in pills.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. L. Ext. Gentianæ Luteæ, E. Ext. Radicis Gentianæ, D. Extract of Gentian. (*The evaporated decoction.*)

Prop. Inodorous, intensely bitter, black, shining, tenaceous.

— *Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient — *Use.* In dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxides in the form of pills. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day. —

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Aloës Comp.* L.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHĪZÆ. L. D. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ, E. Extract of Liquorice. (*The evaporated decoction.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous; brittle.

— *Oper.* Demulcent. — *Use.* In the tickling cough of ca-

* Impotentiam virilem, says *Bergius*, sub usu Conii curatam observavi, in viro quodam plusquam quadragenario, qui omnem erectionem penis perdederat, postinde tamen plures liberas procreavit. — *Mat. Med.* vol. i. 195.

tarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces. — *Dose.* 3j. to 3ij. ad libitum. — *Off. Prep.* *Pilula Opiata*, E. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXŸLI. L. Ext. Ligni Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, E. Ext. Scobis Hæmatoxyli, D. Extract of Logwood. (*The evaporated decoction.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, austere; colour a deep reddish purple; soon hardens and becomes brittle. — *Oper.* Astringent. — *Use.* In diarrhœas; the protracted stage of dysentery; and internal hæmorrhagies. It may be given clysterways in solution. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. in pills, or dissolved in cinnamon water.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS HELLĒBŎRI NIGRI. E. D. Extract of Black Hellebore Root. (*The evaporated decoction.*)

Prop. Taste bitterish, nauseous, acrid. — *Oper.* In large doses cathartic; in smaller diuretic, resolvent, emmenagogue. — *Use.* As a purgative in mania, melancholia, dropsy, and worms; an alterative in scabies; and in chlorosis; but it is not superior to aloes. This extract forms the basis of Bachers' hydragogue pills, with an equal quantity of myrrh, and a sixth part of carduus benedictus, beat up, and divided into one grain pills; 3, or 4, or 6, of which are given three or four times a day, according to the strength of the constitution. — *Dose.* As a cathartic gr. x. to ʒj: as an emmenagogue, &c. gr. iij. to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM HUMŪLI. L. Extract of Hops. (*The evaporated decoction.*)

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter, with the peculiar flavour of the hop. — *Oper.* Tonic, anodyne? diuretic. — *Use.* In gout; dyspepsia; and mania to procure rest; but its

virtues are very doubtful. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. in pills.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCIAMI. L. Succus Spissatus Hyosciami Nigri, E. Succ. Spiss. Hyosciami, D. Extract of Henbane. (*The expressed juice inspissated without defecation.*)

Prop. Odour slightly fœtid; taste nauseous, bitterish, subsaline. — *Oper.* Narcotic. — *Use.* In nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chordees, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid the costiveness which opium is apt to induce. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. It has been increased to the extent of ʒj. twice a day.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. L. Ext. Convolvuli Jalapæ, E. Ext. Radicis Jalapæ, D. Extract of Jalap. (*A spirituous tincture distilled, and aqueous decoction evaporated, and the remains mixed together, kept both soft and hard.*)

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. — *Use.* In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills. To children the hard extract is given, triturated with sugar or testaceous powders. — *Off. Prep.* Pulv. Scammoneæ Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Jalap. (*Prepared as the Extractum Cascariellæ.*)

Oper. Cathartic, irritative. — *Use.* In the same cases as the former, but it occasions violent gripings, unless triturated with sugar and almonds, or mucilage, into an emulsion.

EXTRACTUM OPII. L. Ext. Opii Aquosum, D. Extract of Opium. (*A watery solution, defecated, and evaporated.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; colour black; dissolved in water it is not precipitated by alcohol. — *Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, with less subsequent de-

arrangement of the nervous system than crude opium occasions.—*Use.* In all cases in which opium is useful; and better fitted for children, and very irritable habits.—*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. v. in pills.—*Incomp.* Solutions of astringent vegetables, carbonate of potass, muriate of mercury, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, all of which precipitate this extract from its solution altered in its nature.—*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Opii*, D.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Ext. Caputum Papaveris Somniferi, E. Extract of White Poppy. (*The decoction evaporated.*)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne; without producing delirium, headach or nausea, as opium and its extract frequently do.—*Use.* As this extract possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, only in a weaker degree, so it is employed in the same instances. It is to be preferred when the head is much affected.—*Dose.* Gr. ij. to ℥j. in form of pills.—*Incomp.* As under *Extractum Opii*.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS QUERCUS. D. Extract of Oak Bark. (*The decoction evaporated.*)

Oper. Astringent, tonic.—*Use.* In alvine hæmorrhagies, and immoderate fluxes.

EXTRACTUM RHÆI. L. Extract of Rhubarb. (*A decoction defecated, and evaporated.*)

Oper. Purgative and stomachic; but as the extractive matter attracts oxygen in the humid state, and particularly when heated, much of the virtue of the medicine is destroyed in this preparation.—*Use.* In the same case for which the powdered root is employed; but chiefly “as a basis for pills to which more active matters are to be added.”—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. in pills, or dissolved in peppermint water.

TRACTUM FOLIORUM RUTÆ GRÆVĒOLENTIS.

E. Extractum Foliorum Rutæ, D. Extract of Rue. (*A decoction evaporated.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid.—*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?—*Use.* The active principle on which the stimulant and antispasmodic operation of rue depends, is its essential oil, which is dissipated in this preparation; as a bitter it is inferior to the extract of chamemile flowers.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills.

TRACTUM FOLIORUM SABINÆ. D. Extract of Savine. (*A decoction evaporated.*)

Prep. As in the rue extract, so in this preparation, much of the virtue of the plant is dissipated with the essential oil; and a simple acrid bitter remains, applicable to cases which require bitters.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills.

TRACTUM SĀRSAPARILLÆ. L. Extract of Sarsaparilla. (*A strained decoction evaporated.*)

Prep. The same as the powder of the root, to the decoction of which this extract is added, “to render it stronger and more efficacious.”—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or dissolved in the decoction.

TRACTUM TARAXACI. L. Ext. Herbæ et Radicis, Taraxaci, D. Extract of Dandelion. (*A strained decoction evaporated.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.—*Oper.* Deobstruent, laxative, diuretic.—*Use.* In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient schirrous of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potass.

TRACTUM VALERIANÆ. D. Extract of Valerian. (*An expressed decoction evaporated.*)

This preparation is liable to the same objections as the extracts

of rue and savine, as its anti-hysterical virtues are lost with the essential oil, in preparing it. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills.

FARĪNA. L. *Triticum Hybernum*, *farina*, E. *Triticum Esativum*; Farina, D. Flour. (*Vide Amylum.*)

Comp. Gluten, starch, albumen, sweet mucilage. — *Use.* The introduction of flour into the Pharmacopœias seems to be unnecessary, as it is scarcely ever used in the state of flour, except to parts affected with erysipelatous inflammations; bread is used in making cataplasms; and sometimes in forming pills.

FERRUM. L. E. D. Iron. (*Ramenta et Fila; Squama.*)

Prop. Colour bluish grey; texture fibrous; fracture brilliant and fine grained; sp. grav. 7.6 to 7.8; hard, ductile, malleable, magnetic. — *Oper.* Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing fœtid eructations, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxydizes it, and evolves hydrogen gas. — *Use.* In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hæmorrhagies. It can prove useful only when it is oxydized, which is known by the eructations, and black fæces. — *Dose.* Of the filings, gr. v. to ℥j. with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian. — *Off. Prep.* *Ferri Limatura Purificata*, E. *Ferri Acetas*, D. *Ferri Carbonas*, E. D. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Ferrum Tartarizatum*, L. *Tinct. Acetatis Ferri*, D. *Liquor Ferri Alkalini*, L. *Vinum Ferri*, L. D. *Oxydum Ferri Rubrum*, D. *Ferri Oxydum Nigrum*, E. D.

FERRUM AMMONIĀTUM. L. *Murias Ammoniaë et Ferri*, E. D. Ammoniated Iron.

Comp. Sub-muriate of ammonia; red muriate of iron. —

Prop. Odour resembling saffron; taste styptic; orange-

coloured, deliquescent, soluble in alcohol. — *Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue, aperient, attenuant. — *Use.* In epilepsy, hysteria, chlorosis, scrofula, rickets, and mesenteric obstructions; sometimes in cancer. — *Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. xv. twice or thrice a day, in pills, with extract of gentian. — *Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Ferri Ammoniaci*, L.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS. L. D. Carbonas Ferri Præcipitatus, E. Subcarbonate of Iron. (*Precipitated from Sulphate of Iron by Subcarbonate of Soda.*)

Comp. Red oxyd of iron 76, carbonic acid 24 parts, in 100 of the subcarbonate. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste styptic; colour reddish brown. — *Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue, attenuant. — *Use.* This is the state in which iron is generally found in chalybeate waters, except that it is held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. It is advantageously employed in dyspepsia, chlorosis, and lately has been much recommended in cancer. — *Dose.* Gr. iv. to gr. xx. united with myrrh, bitter extracts, or some aromatic. — *Off. Prep.* *Tartarum Ferri*, D. *Tinct. Ferri Muriatis*, L. D. *Ferrum Ammoniatum*, L.

FERRI SULPHAS. L. Sulphas Ferri, E. D. Sulphate of Iron. (*A Protoxide, or at the Minimum of Oxydation.*)

Comp. Oxyd of Iron 28.3, sulphuric acid 26.7, water of crystallization 45 parts, in 100 of the crystallized salt. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste strong, styptic; crystals light green, transparent rhomboidal prisms; soluble in two parts water; effloresces in the air. — *Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue; anthelmintic; in large doses emetic. — *Use.* In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak languid pulse; diabetes; in clysters against ascarides. — *Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v. combined with myrrh, ammoniacum and bitter extracts. — *Incomp.* The earths, murias barytæ, alkalies and their carbonates, boras sodæ, nitras argenti, superacetas

and subacetat plumbi. — *Off. Prep. Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus*, E. *Pilula Ferri cum Myrrha*, L.

FERRI RUBIGO. D. Carbonas Ferri, E. Rust or Carbonate of Iron. (*A protoxide, oxydized by the decomposition of water, and the acid attracted from the air.*)

Comp. Brown oxyd of iron, carbonic acid. — *Prop.* Indorous; taste styptic; reddish brown; pulverulent. — *Oper.* Tonic, aperient. — *Use.* In debility, &c. Cullen was of opinion that the simple rust was equal to the other preparations of iron; and that the stomach bore it better. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒss. united with pulvis cinnamomi compositus, L.

FERRUM TARTARIZĀTUM. L. Tartarum Ferri, I. Tartarized Iron. (*Ferri ℥j. Potassæ supertart. ℥ij. Aqua Oj. Rub them together, and expose to the air in flat glass vessel for eight days; then dry, and reduce to fine powder. Add a pint of water to the powder, and place it aside for eight days; then dry it and pulverize.*)

Comp. Tartrate of iron, tartrate of potass. — *Prop.* Indorous; taste styptic; very soluble in water. — *Oper.* Tonic, deobstruent. — *Use.* This is one of the mildest of the salts of iron; and so palatable, that children may be easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumors, weakened bowels, &c. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder, bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columba. — *Comp.* Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark or galls, or other astringent vegetables.

FILICIS RADIX. L. Polypodium Filix Mas. *Radix*, I. Filix Mas. *Radix*, D. Male Fern Root. (*Aspidium Filix Mas. Cryptogamia Filicis*, N. O. *Filicis*. Incogenerous. 2.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, mucilaginous; slightly bitter and austere. — *Oper.* Anthelmintic? — *Use.* In tenia lata

and cucurbitina; but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed. A much more active remedy has lately been suggested. *Vide Ol. Terebinthinæ*. — *Dose*. ʒij. to ʒiij. of the solid part of the root powdered taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffer's celebrated remedy.

ENICULI SEMINA. L. *Anethum Fœniculum*, *Radix Semen*, E. *Fœniculum Dulce*; *Semina*, D. Sweet Fennel Seed. (*For class and order vide Anethi Semina*.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, sweetish; fruit ovate. — *Oper.* Carminative, diuretic. — *Use.* In flatulencies. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. bruised.

FUCUS. L. *Quercus Marina*; *Herba Fructibus Præsentibus*, D. Bladder Fucus. (*Fucus Vesiculosus*, *Cryptogamia Algæ*, N. O. *Algæ*. British Shores.)

Prep. *Vide Pulvis Quercus Marinæ*, D.

ALBANI GUMMI-RESINA. L. D. *Bubon Galbanum*; *Gummi Resina*, E. *Galbanum Gum-Resin*. (*Bubon Galbanum*, *Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Cape of Good Hope. ʒ.)

Comp. Resin, gummy extractive, essential oil. — *Prop.* Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid; the agglutinated tears of a white colour, in a ground of reddish brown; forms an emulsion when triturated with water; soluble in proof spirit, wine and vinegar. Sp. grav. 1.212. — *Oper.* Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally resolvent, discutient. — *Use.* In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis; externally to indolent tumors. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion. — *Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Galbani Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp.* D. *Pilulæ Assæfætidæ Comp.* E.

Tinct. Galbani, D. *Emplast. Galbani*, D. *Empl. Assæfætid*

B. *Empl. Gummosum*, E. *Emplast. Galbani Comp.* L.

GALLÆ. L. D. *Quercus Cerris*, *Cynipis Nidus*, *Gal-*
dictus, E. Galls. (*Quercus Infectoria*, Dyers' Oak ; *f*
class and order vide Quercus Cortex. Asia Minor. *h*

The production of the *Diplolepis Gallæ Tinctoriæ*.—
Comp. Tannin 130, mucilage 12, gallic acid and extracti
31, calcareous earth and saline matter 12, insoluble matt
315 grains, in 500 of galls ; (*Davy* ;) but the goodness
the galls varies these results.—*Prop.* Inodorous ; tas
very austere and astringent ; hard, ligneous, 4 to 12 lin
in diameter, covered with tubercles ; colour of the be
blackish grey or blue ; the unpierced the best.—*Open*
Powerfully astringent, tonic.—*Use.* They have been us
in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhagies, and intermittent
but they are principally employed in gargles and injections
and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the p
portion of ʒij. to lard ʒij. powdered opium ʒj. and wat
of the superacetate of lead ʒij.—*Dose.* When exhibit
internally gr. x. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.—*Incom*
Lime water, potassæ subcarbonas, plumbi acetas, cup
sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri sulphas, antimonium tartar
zatum, hydrargyri nitras, infusum cinchonæ, and s
lution of isinglass ; all of which precipitate the infusi
of galls.

GENTIÂNÆ RADIX. L. D. *Gentiana Lutea*. Radix
Gentian Root. (*Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Rosaceæ*,
Gentianæ, J. Mountains of Europe. 2.)

Prop. Almost inodorous, extremely bitter ; externally brow
wrinkled ; internally yellow, spongy ; flexible : virtu
yielded to ether, alcohol and water.—*Oper.* Tonic, s
machic, in large doses aperient ; antiseptic.—*Use.*
dyspepsia ; hysteria ; jaundice ; gout, united with

matics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.—
Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ij. *Vide* Infusion, &c.—*Off. Prep.* *Extractum Gentianæ*, L. E. D. *Infus. Gent. comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Gent. comp.* L. E. D. *Vinum Gent. comp.* E.

EOFFRÆA INERMIS. *Cortex*, E. Geoffroea; *Cortex*, D. Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Papilionaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. Jamaica. 4.)

prop. Odour very unpleasant; taste sweetish, mucilaginous.—
Oper. Anthelmintic; cathartic; deleterious in large doses.—*Use.* Against lumbrici and ascarides. Cold water must not be drank during its operation.—*Dose.* Of the powder ℥j. to ℥ij. but decoction is a preferable form.—
Off. Prep. *Decoctum Geoffrææ Inerm.* E.

ÆUM URBANUM; *Radix*, D. Common Aven's Root. (*Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Senticosæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Indigenous. 4.)

prop. (Odour not unlike that of cloves; taste bitterish, austere; externally dark red; internally white: virtues yielded to water and to alcohol.—*Oper.* Febrifuge, tonic.—
Use. In intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, flatulent colic, and general debility.—*Dose.* Of the powder ʒss. to ʒj. four times a day; of a decoction ʒj. every hour; of a tincture, with the root ʒj. alcohol Oj. ʒiij. three or four times a day.

LYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. L. D. Glycyrrhiza Glabra; *Radix*, E. Liquorice Root. (*Diadelphia Decand.* N. O. *Papilionaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. South of Europe. 4.)
 Should be three years old.

prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous, leaving, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth; flexible; cuticle brown.—*Oper.* Demulcent.—*Use.* In catarrh; but it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is

perhaps a more pleasant than useful demulcent. — *Dose*. Of the powder 3ss. to 3j. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoct. Sarsaparill. comp.* L. D. *Infusum Lini*, L. *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E.

GRANĀTI CORTEX. L. *Punica Granatum*, Fructus Cortex, Flos Plenus, Vulgo, *Balaustium*, E. *Granatum* Flores, Pericarpium Cortex, D. Pomegranate Bark. (*Icon. sandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Pomaceæ*, L. *Myræ*, J. South of Europe. h.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, styptic; strike a permanent blue with sulphate of iron: virtues yielded to water. — *Oper.* Astringent. — *Use.* In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted stage of dysentery; but chiefly externally, as injection in leucorrhœa, and gargle in angina. — *Dose.* In substance 3ss. to 3j. of a decoction f3ss. every three hours.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. *Herba*, E. *Gratiola*; *Herba*, D. Hedge Hyssop. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Perisomatæ*, L. J. South of Europe. h.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous. — *Oper.* Anthelmintic; purgative; sometimes emetic; diuretic. — *Use.* Against lumbrici and ascarides; in dropsy. — *Dose.* In substance gr. x. every hour till it operates. *Vide Decoct.*

GUALĀCI RESĪNA ET LIGNUM. L. D. *Guaiacum Officinale*, Lignum, Resina, E. *Guaiacum* Resin and Wood.

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, the resin more so than the wood. The resin is concrete brittle; colour externally greenish, internally greyish water dissolves about one tenth, alcohol 95 parts in 100 soluble also in liquor potassæ 15 parts, liquor ammoniac 38 parts. The powder is white, but changes to green in the air. — *Oper.* Stimulant; diaphoretic; in large dose

purgative. — *Use.* In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequela of lues venerea. — *Dose.* To produce its first effects gr. v. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg; to purge gr. xv. to ʒij. in the same form. — *Incomp.* The mineral acids. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoct. Guaiaci comp.* E. *Decoct. Sarsap. comp.* L. D. *Mixt. Guaiaci.* L. *Tinct. Guaiaci.* L. E. D. *T. Guaiaci Ammon.* L. E. D.

* * It is often adulterated with machineel gum; to discover which, add to the alcoholic solution a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, and dilute with water; the guaiac is precipitated while the adulteration floats.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. L. D. *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum, Lignum,* E. Log Wood. (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. America. ʒ.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweetish, sub-astringent; colour deep red; firm, heavy. Its virtues extracted both by water and alcohol. — *Oper.* Astringent? tonic. — *Use.* In the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery, under the form of decoction. R Of the shavings ʒj. water ʒij. boil to ʒj. and strain. — *Dose.* fʒj. ad fʒij. every three or four hours. — *Incomp.* The mineral acids, acetic acid, solutions of alum, sulphate of iron, and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonium tartarizatum. — *Off. Prep.* *Ext. Hæmatoxyli,* L.

HELLEBORI FÆTIDI FOLIA. L. *Helleboraster; Folia,* D. The leaves of Stinking Hellebore. (*Helleborus Fœtidus, Polyand. Polygynia. N. O. Multisilique, L. Ranunculaceæ, J. Indigenus. ʒ.*)

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste acrid, bitter, nauseous. — *Oper.* Cathartic, anthelmintic. — *Use.* In worms, but now scarcely ever used. — *Dose.* fʒj. of this decoction. R Of the leaves ʒij. water ʒss. boil 15 minutes and strain.

HELLEBÖRI NIGRI RADIX. L. *Helleborus Niger*,
Radix, E. *Helleb. Niger* (*Melampodium*); *Radix*, D.
 Black Hellebore Root. (Class and order as above.
 Austria. h.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter, acrid, benumbing
 the mouth; impaired by drying and keeping. — *Oper.* Ca-
 thartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In mania and
 melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in
 plethoric habits; but it may be questioned whether it is
 equal to jalap, &c. and is seldom got genuine. — *Dose.* Gr.
 x. to ʒj. purge strongly; to produce its other effects gr. ij.
 to gr. iij. three times a day. Seldom used in substance.
 — *Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Helleb. nig.* L. E. D. *Ext. Helleb.*
nig. E. D.

HIRŪDO MEDICINĀLIS. D. The Leach. (*C. Vermes*,
O. Helmintheca.)

Prop. Body oblong, flattish; colour on the back olive green,
 with four longitudinal stripes, the two central yellow,
 broken with black; two lateral yellow, entire; two inter-
 mediate black and yellow chain; on the belly turkey blue,
 maculated with yellow; mouth and bite triangular; and
 extremity a circular sucker. — *Use.* In every species of
 local inflammation, except the erysipelatous; particularly
 in ophthalmia, placed as near the eye as possible. The
 best mode of making them bite is to clean the part well
 with soap and water, then to dry it, and before applying
 the leach, to allow it to dry itself, by crawling on a clean
 cloth. They will not bite when casting their skins, which
 they often change.

HORDEI SEMINA. L. *Hordeum Distichon*; *Semen omni*
Cortice Nudatum, E. — *Semina*, D. Pearl Barley
 (*Triand. Digyn. N. O. Gramina.* The river Tamara. ☉)

Prop. Taste sweetish, viscid; granules roundish, of :

pearly whiteness; consists almost entirely of starch.—
Use. Vide decoctum. As it is apt to get musty, barley
 should always be washed before being made into decoction.
 —*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Hordei.* L. E. D. *Decoct. Hord.*
Comp. L. D.

HUMULI STROBILI. L. Hops. (*Humulus Lupulus*,
Dioecia Pentand. N. O. *Scabridæ*, L. *Urticæ*, J. Eu-
 rope. 4.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, subnarcotic; taste bitter, aromatic;
 depending on a resin, extractive matter and essential oil,
 extracted equally by water and spirit, from the dried
 strobiles. — *Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic. — *Use.* In
 gout and rheumatism; under the form of infusion in the
 proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. to Oj. of boiling water; but the extract
 already noticed is preferable. The powder formed into
 an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open
 cancer. A pillow, stuffed with hops, is an old and suc-
 cessful mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of
 delirious fever. — *Dose.* Gr. iij. to $\frac{1}{2}$ j. united with cin-
 namon water $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. twice or thrice a day; of the infusion
 $\frac{3}{4}$ jss. — *Off. Prep.* *Ext. Humuli*, L. *Tinct. Humuli*, L.

HYDRARGYRUM. L. E. Hydrargyrum, D. Quicksilver,
 Mercury. (*In its metallic state uncombined.*)

Prop. Fluid above 39° , and under 656° of Faht.; bright,
 shining, of a silvery whiteness; spec. grav. when liquid
 13.568 (*Brisson*). Easily oxydized. — *Oper.* Metallic
 quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken
 into the stomach; oxydized, and combined with acids,
 it acts powerfully. — *Use.* It has been exhibited in con-
 striction of the bowels, and intromission, but from a
 mistaken notion that it would pass through the bowels by
 its gravity.

* *Quicksilver is often adulterated; if it be dissolved in nitric*

acid, and water saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas added, a brown precipitate shews lead to be present; the addition of distilled water displays bismuth by a white precipitate; the diluted nitro-muriatic solution of gold added discovers tin by a purple precipitate; and zinc is discovered by heating the suspected quicksilver in an iron spoon.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. Hydrargyrum

Purificatum, D. The purification is performed by distilling with iron filings, which have a stronger affinity for the metals, with which the quicksilver may be adulterated than it has for them. — *Use.* For pharmaceutical purposes.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDUM. L. Oxydum

Hydrargyri Nitricum, D. Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (*A Peroxide, probably containing some undecomposed acid.*)

Comp. Quicksilver 82, oxygen 18 parts in 100; when well prepared. — *Prop.* Small bright red shining plates; insoluble. — *Oper.* Stimulant, escharotic. — *Use.* In the proportion of gr. ss, to sugar gr. iv. it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment. — *Off. Prep.* Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrici Oxydi, L. E. D.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINERĒUM. L. Oxidum

Hydrargyri Cinereum, E. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus, D. Grey Oxyd of Mercury. (*These preparations differ, but the London is to be preferred, being a real grey oxyd; the other two are sub-nitrates of mercury and ammonia, mixed with an imperfect oxyd.*)

Comp. Quicksilver 96, oxygen 4, in 100 parts, L. — *Prop.* Colour grey; insoluble. — *Oper.* Stimulant, antisymphilitic. — *Use.* This preparation is not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels, and is therefore often preferred in curing

venereal complaints.—*Dose.* Gr. j. to iij. in a pill twice a day.—*Off. Prep.* Unguentum Oxydi Hydrargyri Cinerei, E.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. L. Oxidum Hydrargyri, D. Red Oxyd of Mercury. (*A Protoxide, oxydized by the air in a temperature of 600.*)

Comp. Quicksilver 90, oxygen 10, in 100 parts.—*Prop.* Small crystalline scales, of a deep red colour, brilliant; soluble in some of the acids without decomposing them.—*Oper.* Stimulant, escharotic, antisyphilitic; in large doses violently emetic.—*Use.* Owing to the violence of its operation it is now seldom given internally, except when other mercurials fail. It is principally used as an escharotic in the same manner as the nitric oxyd.—*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. ij. in a pill with opium gr. ss. every night and morning:—gr. iv. act as a violent emetic.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS. L. Murias Hydrargyri, E. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivum, D. Oxymuriate of Mercury.

Comp. Quicksilver 69.7, oxygen 12.3, acid 18 parts; or oxyd 82, acid 18. Spec. grav. 5.1398.—*Prop.* Taste acrid, styptic, metallic, durable; a white compact semi-transparent mass of prismatic crystals; soluble in 2 parts of water at 60°, in 3.8 of alcohol; partially decomposed by light.—*Oper.* Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative.—*Use.* In venereal complaints, with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are often not permanent. In lepra, combined with an antimonial; old ulcers; and chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij. to water Oj. as a gargle in venereal sore throats, and an injection in gonorrhœa; and a little stronger we have found it useful in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillares; externally to tétters, and for destroying

fungous; gr. iv. in water Oj. is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterways, when the stomach will not bear it.—*Dose.* Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. j. made into a pill, with extract of poppies, once in twenty-four hours. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg. (*Orfila.*)—*Incomp.* Vide *Liquor Hyd. Oxy muriatis.*—*Off.*
Prep. Liquor Hydrargyri Oxy muriatis, L.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. L. E. Submuriæ Hydrargyri Sublimatum, D. Submuriate of Mercury, or Calomel. (*A Protoxide by sublimation, combined with muriatic acid.*)

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.5; oxyd 88.5, mur-acid 11.5, in 100 parts of submuriate.—*Prop.* Inodorous, nearly insipid; requiring 1152 parts of water for its solution; formed in a compact, hard, shining striated cake, which by pulverization and levigation is reduced to an impalpable, ivory coloured powder; sp. grav. 7.1758.—*Oper.* Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.—*Use.* In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assætioides &c. in dropsies with squill and foxglove; and in rheumatism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with other purgatives.—*Dose.* Gr. j. to ij. night and morning, in a pill, it does not purge, gradually excites ptyalism; gr. iij. to gr. vj. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.—*Incomp.* Nitric and oxymuriatic acids, alkalies and the carbonates, lime water.

* * * These preparations are improperly named. They are bismuriates, and might be distinguished by the terms corrosive and mitis; but we are inclined to think, that, for practical

purposes, they would be still more distinguished, if the name Calomel, however unchemical, were still retained.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURĒTUM NIGRUM, L. (*Hydrarg. purif. ℥j. Sulphuris sub. ℥j. Rub them together until the globules disappear.*)

Oper. Alterative. — *Use.* In scrofula and cutaneous diseases.
— *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURĒTUM RUBRUM, L. D.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury. (*Quicksilver combined with sulphur.*)

Comp. Quicksilver unoxymized 85, sulphur 15 pts. — *Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; colour a rich deep red; insoluble in water and alcohol. — *Oper.* Antisymphilitic. — *Use.* As a fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat; ʒss. being thrown on a red hot iron. It has also been used in cutaneous complaints, and gouty affections; but it is at best an uncertain remedy. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in an electuary or a bolus.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRĒTA. L. *Hydrargyrum cum Creta, D.* Mercury with Chalk. (*A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime.*)

Comp. Very uncertain, depending on the degree of trituration. Fourcroy states it to contain 4-100th of oxygen. — *Prop.* Inodorous, insipid, colour grey. — *Oper.* Alterative, antisymphilitic? — *Use.* In tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections; but very little employed; and in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒss. twice a day, in any viscid substance.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNĒSĪA. D. Mercury with Magnesia. (*A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of magnesia.*)

every respect this preparation resembles the former; the

employment of the carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk does not alter the properties or the virtues of the remedy.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITĀTUM ALBUM. L. Sub-
muriās Hydrargyri Ammoniatus, D. White Precipitated
Mercury. (*A Peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and
ammonia, forming a triple salt.*)

Comp. Oxyd of mercury 81, muriatic acid 16, ammonia 3
parts.—*Prop.* Inodorous, tasteless, snowy white, ponderous, insoluble in water; it does not become black when triturated with lime water.—*Oper.* Detergent.—*Use.* As an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.—*Off. Prep.* Ung. Hydrargyri Præcip. Albi, L. D.

HYDRO-SULPHURĒTUM AMMONIÆ. E. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour very foetid; taste nauseous, styptic; colour dark yellowish green.—*Oper.* Sedative, nauseating, emetic, disoxygenizing?—*Use.* In diabetes, and diseases of increased excitement.—*Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$. gradually, to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$. three or four times a day, produce vomiting.—*Incomp.* All the acids and metallic solutions.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIĀ ET SEMĪNA. L. Hyoscyamus Niger, Herba, Semen. E. Hyosciamus; Herba, D. Henbane Leaves and Seeds. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. C. L. Scroph. L. Solanææ, J. Europe. ♂.*)

Prop. Odour narcotic, peculiar; not unlike tobacco when bruised; taste insipid, mucilaginous; lost by drying. — *virtues* yielded to proof spirit.—*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.—*Use.* In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and schirrus; as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habit; externally as a cataplasm in schirrus and glandular swelling.

or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous sores, to allay pain. — *Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder; but generally the extract is preferred. — *Off. Prep.* *Extractum Hyosciami*, L. E. D. *Tinctura Hyosciami*, L. E. D.

HYSSÖPUS OFFICINĀLIS, HERBA. E. Hyssopus; Folia, D. Hyssop Leaves. (*Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. Germany. h.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, taste warm, pungent; depending on an essential oil. — *Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant, attenuant. — *Use.* In humoral asthma, and chronic catarrh; but it is seldom used. — *Dose.* ℥j. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day in substance or infusion.

ICHTHYŌCŌLLA. D. Isinglass. (*Acipenser Huso et Ruthenus*, the Beluga and Sterlet. *Pisces, Branchiostegi, Cuv.* Russia.)

Comp. Soluble gelatin 28, insoluble fibre 2 parts, in 100. —

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless; dry, whitish, semi-transparent; when dissolved in boiling water it forms an opaline jelly. — *Oper.* Nutrient, demulcent; externally adhesive. — *Use.* As a diet for the sick and convalescent; and infants troubled with acidity of the primæ viæ. The English court plaster is made with it. — *Incomp.* Astringent vegetable infusions, carbonate of potass, alcohol.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. Infusion of Chamomile. (*Anthemidis Flor.* ʒij. *Aq. Ferrent. Oss.* *Macerate ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Prop. The odour and taste of the flowers. — *Oper.* Tonic; emetic when taken warm. — *Use.* The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm, either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. — *Incomp.* Isinglass; infusion of cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of

silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate and superacetate of lead.

INFŪSUM ARMORĀCIÆ COMPOSĪTUM. L. Compound Infusion of Horse Radish. (*Armor. Rad. recent. concisæ, Sinapis Sem. contus. sing. ʒj. Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add Spir. Armoraciæ Comp. fʒj.*)

Prop. Little odour, maukish, acrid taste. — **Oper.** Stimulant diuretic. — **Use.** In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism: and dropsies occurring after intermittents. — **Dose** fʒij. to fʒiij. three or four times a day. — **Incomp.** Carbonates of alkalies, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusions of galls, and of cinchona.

INFŪSUM AURANTĪ COMPOSĪTUM. L. Compound Infusion of Orangé Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. sic. ʒi. Limon. Cort. recent. ʒj. Caryophyll. contus. ʒss. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, carminative. — **Use.** In dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; flatulent colic in gout united with absorbents; and the debility which follows acute diseases. — **Dose.** fʒjss. to fʒij. every four hours. — **Incomp.** Sulphas ferri, superacetas plumbi, infusion of yellow cinchona bark, lime water.

INFŪSUM CALUMBÆ. L. Infusion of Calumba. (*Calumbæ Rad. concisæ ʒj. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.*)

Prop. Odour and taste of the root; mucilaginous; so spoiling. — **Oper.** Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic. — **Use.** In dyspepsia; and cholera, the vomiting of which checks; in bilious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; and the severe diarrhoea and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic

phthisis to correct acrimony, and strengthen the digestion ; and in the low state of puerperal fever, — *Dose.* fʒjss. to fʒij. three or four times a day. — *Incomp.* Antimonium tart. oxymurias hydrargyri, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi ; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CARYŎPHYLLŎRUM. L. Infusion of Cloves. (*Caryophyl. contus.* ʒj. *Aq. Fervent.* Oss. *Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.*)

Prop. Odour fragrant ; taste warm, aromatic ; colour red. — *Oper.* Stimulant, tonic, stomachic. — *Use.* In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected ; and flatulent colic. — *Dose.* fʒjss. to fʒij. three or four times a day. — *Incomp.* Sulphas ferri ; sulphas zinci ; antimonium tartarizatum ; nitras argenti ; superacetas plumbi ; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CASCÄRILLÆ. L. Infusion of Cascarilla. (*Cascarillæ Cort. cont.* ʒss. *Aq. Fervent.* Oss. *Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic ; taste bitter and aromatic. — *Oper.* Tonic, stomachic. — *Use.* In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles ; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children. — *Dose.* fʒjss. to fʒij. twice or thrice a day. — *Incomp.* Infusions of galls, and yellow cinchona ; lime water ; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate and superacetate of lead.

INFUSUM CATĖCHU. L. Infusum Mimosæ Catechu, E. Infusion of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti* ʒijss. *Cinnam. Cort. contusi* ʒss. *Aq. Fervent.* Oss. *Macerate for an hour, and strain.*)

Oper. Astringent, stomachic. — *Use.* In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels. — *Dose.* fʒjss. to fʒij. every three hours, or after every loose stool. — *Incomp.* Tartarized antimony, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, oxymuriate of mercury.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. L. Infusum Cinchonæ Officinalis, E. Infusum Cinchonæ sine Calore, D. Infusion of Cinchona. (*Cinch. Lancifoliæ* Cort. contusi ʒss. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. L.)

Prop. The peculiar aromatic flavour and bitterness of the bark employed; the boiling water taking up these and its virtues unaltered. — *Oper.* Tonic, stomachic. — *Use.* In dyspepsia; and convalescencies. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiij. united with some aromatic tincture, three or four times a day. — *Incomp.* Antimonium tartarizatum, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, and muriate of mercury. Decoction of galls, lime water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. L. Infusion of Cusparia. (*Cuspariæ* Cort. contusi ʒij. Aq. Ferrent. Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Almost inodorous, taste bitter, and slightly aromatic. — *Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic. — *Use.* In febrile diseases, obstinate bilious diarrhœa, and dysentery after proper evacuations. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiij. three or four times a day. — *Incomp.* Infusion of galls, and of catechu; antimonium tartarizatum; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, superacetate of lead.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. Infusum Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Infusion of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsiccata*. ʒj. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for four hours, strain, and add Spir. Cinnam. fʒjv.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter and nauseous. — *Oper.* Diuretic, sedative. — *Use.* In dropsies, humoral asthmas, phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action. — *Dose.* fʒj. every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped. — *Incomp.* Sulphas ferri, superacetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona,

INFŪSUM GENTIĀNÆ COMPOSĪTUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii Cort. exsic. sing. ʒj. Limonis Cort. recent. ʒij. Aq. Ferv. fʒxij.*)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic. — *Use.* In dyspepsia, and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhœa and gout with absorbents and aromatic tinctures; and in dropsy with squill, and neutral salts. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. three times a day. — *Incomp.* Acetate and superacetate of lead.

* * * The Edinburgh and Dublin colleges order the ingredients to be previously macerated in fʒiv. of proof spirit.

INFŪSUM LĪNI. L. Infusion of Linseed. (*Lini Usitatis. Sem. contus. ʒj. Glycyrrh. Rad. con. ʒiv. Aq. Ferv. Oij. Macerate for four hours near the fire, and strain.*)

Prop. Inodorous, sweetish, mucilaginous. — *Oper.* Demulcent. — *Use.* In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or bladder. *Dose.* A teacupful ad libitum. — *Incomp.* Alcohol, acetate and superacetate of lead.

INFŪSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSĪTUM. D. Compound Infusion of Mint. (*Fol. Menth. Sat. siccæ. ʒij. Aq. Ferv. q. s. s. ut colentur fʒvj. Macerate for half an hour, and when cold strain, then add Sacch. Albi ʒij. Olei Menth. Sat. gtt. iij. dissolved in T. Card. Comp. ʒss.*)

Oper. Gently stimulating, diaphoretic. — *Use.* In anorexia nausea; and as a vehicle for disagreeable remedies. — *Dose.* fʒij. to fʒiij. occasionally.

INFŪSUM QUASSIÆ. L. Infusion of Quassia. (*Quassiæ Ligni concisi ʒj. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very pure bitter, limpid; possessing no astringency. — *Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic. — *Use.* In bilious

fevers united with alkaline salts; hysteria with camphor, and tinct. of valerian; gout with aromatics, and ginger; and in dyspepsia with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiv. twice or thrice a day. — *Incomp.* Superacetas plumbi.

INFUSUM RHEI. L. Infusum Rhei Palmati, E. Infusion of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ ʒj. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Prop. Odour fragrant like that of the root; taste bitter and aromatic; limpid, red-yellow; not so astringent as the root. — *Oper.* Purgative, stomachic. — *Use.* In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhoeas from weakness of the bowels. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiv. united with neutral salts; fʒss. with tinct. of cinnamon, when its stomachic effect only is required. — *Incomp.* Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow cinchona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, muriate of mercury, acetate and superacetate of lead, sulphate of iron, antimonium tartarizatum.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. L. D. Infusum Rosæ Gallicæ, E. Infusion of the Rose. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petal. exsicc. ʒiv. Aquæ Ferventis Oijss. Acidi Sulph. diluti fʒiij. Sacch. Purif. ʒjss. After pouring the water on the petals, in a glass vessel, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; then strain, and add the sugar.*)

Prop. Odour of the rose; taste slightly austere, acid, and sweet. — *Oper.* Sub-astringent, refrigerant. — *Use.* In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and with additional acid, and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhagies; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. This infusion is an elegant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers. — *Dose.* fʒjss. to Oss. every three or four hours. — *Incomp.* Sulphates of iron, and of zinc.

INFŪSUM SENNÆ. L. D. Infusion of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol. ʒjss. Zingiberis Rad. con. ʒj. Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Oper. Purgative. — **Use.** In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases. The ginger counteracts the griping quality of the Senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and manna. — **Dose.** fʒj. to fʒiv. — **Incomp.** Strong acids, lime water, the alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, superacetate of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. Infusion of Simaroubæ. (*Simaroubæ Cort. contusi ʒss. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Prop. Inodorous; bitter, but not astringent. — **Oper.** Tonic, antiseptic; emetic in large doses. — **Use.** In diarrhœa, and the advanced stage of dysentery; dyspepsia; leucorrhœa; and intermittent fevers. — **Dose.** fʒij. united with opium or an aromatic, every three or four hours. — **Incomp.** Decoction of galls, infusions of catechu and yellow cinchona, solutions of nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, and superacetate of lead, alkaline carbonates, lime water.

INFŪSUM TABĀCI. L. Infusion of Tobacco. (*Tabaci Fol. ʒj Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Oper. Sedative, antispasmodic. — **Use.** As a clyster in ileus, colica pictonum, and cases of suspended animation.

INFŪSUM TAMĀRINDI CUM SENNA. E. Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis, **D.** Infusion of Tamarind and Senna. (*Fruct. Tamarindi Ind. cond. ʒj. Fol. Cassiæ Sennæ ʒj. Sem. Coriand. Sat. contus. ʒss. Sacch. non purif. ʒss. Aq. Bull. ʒviiij. Macerate in a vessel not glazed*

with lead, agitating, occasionally, for four hours, and strain.)

Oper. Mildly purgative, and cooling. — *Use.* In delicate habits, and inflammatory diseases. — *Dose.* fʒij. to fʒiv. — *Incomp.* The same as of infusion of senna, and besides all salts having potass for a base.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. D. Infusion of Valerian. (*Rad. Valerianæ in crass. pulv. tritæ ʒij. Aq. Ferv. fʒvij. Macerate for an hour, and when cold strain.*)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder. — *Dose.* fʒjss. to fʒij twice or thrice a day. — *Incomp.* Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Root (*Callicocca, or Cephælis, Ipecacuanha. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Aggregata. Brasils. Lin. Soc. Trans. vol. vi.*)

Prop. Odour faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid, mucilaginous; in small wrinkled pieces; externally brown internally whitish; both water and alcohol extract its virtues. — *Oper.* Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller. — *Use.* To produce vomiting, in the commencement of fevers, inflammatory diseases, bubo, swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague; to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hæmorrhages pneumonia; and, combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders. — *Dose.* For the first intention gr. xx. to gr. xxx. alone, or united with antimonium tart. gr. j.; for the second gr. j. to gr. iij.; and the third gr. ij. to gr. vj. with opium gr. j. — *Incomp.* Acetum; or vegetable acids. — *Off. Prep.* *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, L. D. Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, L. E. D.*

IRIS FLORENTINA, RADIX. E. Florentine Orris Root.

(Triand. Monogyn. N. O. *Ensatae*. South of Europe. 24.)

This root is indebted to its agreeable odour only, for its retention by the Edinburgh College.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. D. *Convolvulus Jalapa, Radix*, E.

(*Convolvulus Jalapa*, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. *Campanaceæ*, L. *Convolvuli*, J. Mexico. 2.)

Prop. Odour slightly nau-cous; taste sweetish, slightly pungent; solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally light grey, externally covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Proof spi it is its proper menstruum.—

Oper. Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently. — *Use.* In costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of submuriate of mercury, and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents griping.—

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills or a bolus. — *Off. Prep.* *Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.* E. *Extractum Jalapæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Jalapæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Sennæ Comp.* E.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA. L. *Juniperus*

Communis. Bacca. E. *Juniperus*; *Baccæ*, D. Juniper Berries and Tops. (*Dioecia Monodelphia*, N. O. *Coniferae*. North of Europe. 2.)

Prop. Odour strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent, sweetish, followed by a bitter; depending on an essential oil and sweet mucilage. They yield their active properties to both water and alcohol. — *Oper.* Diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic? — *Use.* In dropsies; but it cannot be depended on alone, although it is an admirable adjunct to *Digitalis* and *Squill*. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss. triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting it is an infusion of ʒij. of the berries bruised in boiling water ʒj. — *Off. Prep.* *Oleum Juniperi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus*, L. E. D.

KINO. L. E. D. (*The plant which yields it is yet undetermined; the Edinburgh College consider it Eucalyptus Resinifera, the Dublin Butea Frondosa. From a specimen sent home by Mungo Park it proves to be a Pterocarpus. Africa.*)

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, oxyd of iron, colouring matter. —

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, bitter; sometimes gritty between the teeth; in fragments of a dark ruby red colour; easily pulverized; powder reddish brown; more soluble in warm than in cold water. — **Oper.** Astringent.

— **Use.** In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hæmorrhagies; fluor albus. — **Dose.** Gr. x. to gr. xx. in powder; or in solution, of the powder ʒj. mucilage of gum fʒj. cinnamon water fʒv. two table spoonfuls occasionally. Vide *Tinct.* — **Incomp.** The mineral acids, alkalies and their carbonates, ichthyocola, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, antimonium tartarizatum, sulphate of iron, muriate of mercury, superacetate of lead. — **Off. Prep.** *Tinctura Kino, L. E. D. Electuarium Catechu, E. D.*

LACTŪCA VIRŌSA, FOLIUM. E. The Leaves of Strong-scented Lettuce. (*Syngenesia Æqualis, N.O. Compositæ Semifiosculosæ, L. Chicoraceæ, J. Indigenous. ♂.*)

Prop. Odour strong, narcotic, like opium; taste bitter. —

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, gently laxative. —

Use. In dropsies, from visceral obstructions; the leaves are seldom used, but an extract is made from them. —

Dose. See Succus Spissatus. — **Off. Prep.** *Succ. Spiss. Lactucæ Virosæ, E.*

LAURUS CASSIA. Cortex. Flos. Nondum Explicitus, E. Cassia Lignea; Cortex Flores nondum expliciti, D. The Bark and unopened Flower Buds of the Laurus Cassia. (*For Class and Order, see Cinnamomi Cortex.*)

Prop. Odour and taste of cinnamon, but the bark is mucilaginous; quills thicker and shorter, with a short smooth

fracture; the buds have a brown colour, and shape something like a small nail.—*Oper. and Use.* The same as Cinnamon.—*Off. Prep.* *Aq. Lauri Cassiæ distillata*, E.

LAPIS CALCĀREUS. L. Lime Stone.

Comp. Carbonic acid 25 to 35 parts, lime 65, united with argil, silex, magnesia, and oxide of iron.—*Prop.* Fracture compact, small scaly, or uneven and earthy; colour grey, dull; semi hard; sp. grav. 2.6.—*Use.* To form lime for pharmaceutical purposes.

LAVANDŪLÆ FLORES. L. D. *Lavandula Spica*, *Spica Florens*, E. Lavender Flowers. (*Didynamia*, *Gynospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*. South of Europe. h. .)

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, which is taken up by alcohol.—*Oper.* Stimulant, slightly errhine.—*Use.* When the oil is extracted and united with proof spirit, it is very useful in faintings, paralysis, and as an adjunct to stomachic bitters. The dried leaves were used, formerly, to produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, but are now neglected.—*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Lavandulæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E. D.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIĀ. L. *Laurus Nobilis*. *Folium*, *Bacca*, E. Bay Berries and Leaves. (*For Class and Order, vide Cinnamomi Cort.* Italy. h. .)

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste pungent, aromatic; depending on an essential oil.—*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic, carminative.—*Use.* Seldom used, except as an external application, and generally compounded with other stimulants.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder.—*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Cumini*, L. *Confectio Rutæ*, L.

LĪCHEN. L. *Lichen Islandicus*, D. Liver Wort. (*Lichen Islandicus*, *Cryptogamia*, *Algæ*, N. O. *Algæ*. Iceland. u. .)

Prop. Inodorous; taste slightly bitter, mucilaginous. — *Op*
Tonic, demulcent, nutrient. — *Use.* Vide *Decoct. Lichen*
— *Dose.* ℥j. to ℥iv. first steeped in water, holding
solution some carbonate of potass to extract the bitter
and then boiled in milk, chocolate, or cocoa. — *Off. Prep.*
Decoctum Lichenis, L. D.

LIMONES. L. Citrus Medica, Fructus, Cortex Fructus
et Ejus Oleum Vol. E. Limon; Fructus Succus, Ejus
dermis, Ejusque Oleum Essentiale, D. (*For Class and*
Order, see Aurantii Baccæ. Asia. h.)

Prop. Odour of the fruit fragrant, depending on the essential
oil, which gives the rind its warm bitter taste; the juice
sharp but gratefully acid; spec. grav. 1.0384; containing
citric acid, extract, saccharine mucilage, and water; soon spoiled.
— *Oper.* Refrigerant, antiseptic. — *Use.* The juice as a be-
verage, diluted with water and sweetened, is useful in febrile
and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst
alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with cam-
phor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid
sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and lenteria.
and, with common salt, in dysentery and colics. — *Dose.*
f℥ij. or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum.
Off. Prep. *Acidum Citricum*, L. D. *Syrupus Limonis*, L. D.

LIMONUM CORTEX. L. Lemon Peel, or External Rind.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent, bitterish. —
Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant. — *Use.* Chiefly as an
adjunct to stomachic infusions and tinctures. — *Off. Prep.*
Aq. Citri Medicæ Distillata, E.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. Oxymel Æruginis, I.
Liniment of Verdigris. (*Æruginis cont. ℥j. Aceti f℥vi*
Mellis despumati pond. ℥xiv. Liquified, strained; inspi-
rated by boiling.)

Oper. Detergent, escharotic. — *Use.* Diluted with water as

gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; but much caution is required that none of it be swallowed, and the mouth always well cleaned after using it:—to foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L. Oleum Ammoniatum, E. Linimentum Ammoniaë, D. Strong Liniment of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniaë f3j. Olivæ Olei f3ij. Shake them together until they mix.*) A Soap.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient. — *Use.* In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied round the throat; when the skin is very irritable, a larger proportion of oil is requisite.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. E. Linimentum Calcis, D. Liniment of Lime Water. (*Olei Lini Usitat., Aquæ Calcis, utriusque partes æquales. Mix.*) A Soap.

Oper. Cooling, emollient. — *Use.* To burns and scalds, spread thick upon lint, and applied over the affected parts.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUB-CARBONATIS. L. Liniment of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniaë Sub-carbonatis f3j. Olivæ Olei f3ij. Shake them together until they mix.*)

Oper. Rubefacient. — *Use.* The same as the strong liniment; but the oil and water are less perfectly united by the sub-carbonate, and after a little time separate. This preparation is superfluous.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. Oleum Camphoratæ, E. D. Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ 3iv. Olivæ Olei. f3ij. Dissolve.*) 3j. contains gr. xv. of camphor.

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne. — *Use.* To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with rheumatic pains, applied by friction. Mr. Ware recommends this liniment, with the addition of Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis 3iv. to be

applied to the edges of the eye-lids, night and morning, in incipient amaurosis.

LĪNĪMENTUM CAMPHŌRÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ* ʒij. *Liq. Ammoniacæ* fʒvj. *Spir. Lavandulæ* Oj.)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne. — *Use.* To sprains, bruises, and rheumatic pains. — *Incomp.* All acids, water.

LĪNĪMENTUM HYDRARGŸRI. L. Mercurial Liniment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. fort* ; *Adipis Præparatæ sing.* ʒiv. *Camphoræ* ʒj. *Spir. Rect.* m̄xv. *Liquoris Ammoniacæ* fʒiv. *First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointment and lard, and lastly, gradually, the solution.*)

Oper. Stimulant, discutient. — *Use.* To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and tophi; to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids; ʒj. rubbed on the affected parts night and morning.

LĪNĪMENTUM SAPŌNIS COMPOSITUM. L. Tinctura Saponis, E. Compound Soap Liniment. (*Saponis Duri* ʒiij. *Camphoræ* ʒj. *Spir. Rosmarini* Oj.)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne. — *Use.* Against local pains, rubbed on the part: with the addition of Tinct. of Spanish Flies, and of opium, we have found this liniment of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and procuring sleep.

LĪNĪMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. Turpentine Liniment. (*Cerati Resinæ* ℥j. *Ol. Terebinthinæ* Oj. *Melt the cerate, and stir in the oil.*)

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* To burns; first used for this purpose by Dr. Kentish, then a surgeon in Newcastle.

LĪNUM CATHARTICUM. L. Linum Catharticum Herba. D. Purging Flax. (*Pentand.* *Pentagyn.* N. O. *Gruinales*, L. *Caryophyllæ*, J. North of Europe. ☉).

Prop. Odour weak ; taste bitter ; subacid ; infusion yellow.
 — *Oper.* Purgative. — *Use.* In costiveness. — *Dose.* ʒj.
 in substance, or an infusion in water or whey purges
 easily.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. *Linum Usitatissi-*
imum, Semen, Ejusque Oleum Fixum, E. Linum ; Se-
mina, D. Linseed. (For Class and Order, see the former
article.)

Prop. Seed inodorous, almost tasteless ; small, flat, oval,
 smooth, shining, brown ; yielding mucilage to warm water,
 and oil by expression. Mucilage clear, colourless, ino-
 dorous, nearly insipid. — *Oper.* Demulcent, emollient. —
Use. The infusion has been already noticed. In substance,
 the linseed is ground into powder, and used as poultices
 very advantageously. It is preferable on account of the
 facility with which it is made, the powder being simply
 stirred into boiling water. To phlegmons, and parts
 affected with pain and inflammation ; and gout, the
 pain of which it has been found to relieve. — *Off. Prep.*
Oleum Lini, L. E. D.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. *Compound*
Solution of Alum. (Aluminis, Zinci Sulphatis sing. ʒss,
Aq. Ferv. Oij. Dissolve, and strain the solution through
paper.)

per. Detergent, stimulant. — *Use.* As a collyrium properly
 diluted in ophthalmia, an injection in gleet, and in fluor
 albus ; and as a lotion for cleaning wounds, and removing
 cutaneous eruptions.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. L. *Aqua Ammoniæ, E. Aqua*
Ammoniæ Causticæ, D. Solution of Ammonia.

Comp. Ammonia 25.37, (a compound of 80.36 nitrogen,
 and 19.64 hydrogen,) and 74.63 water, when of a spec.
 grav. 0.9054. The solution of a spec. grav. 0.936, fixed

by the Dublin College, consists of water 83, ammonia 17.

Prop. Odour pungent, strong, peculiar; taste hot, pungent; is colourless, transparent, volatile; absorbs rapidly carbonic acid from the atmosphere, so as to require to be kept well corked up. — *Oper.* Stimulant, antacid, rubefacient. — *Use.* Largely diluted in asphyxia; acidities of the primæ viæ; and in hysteria: externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag moistened with it, and laid over the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes raises an instantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms and gout of the stomach; a liniment made of camphor 3j dissolved in olive oil f3ss. and liq. ammon. f3ij. is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation. — *Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xx. diluted with water or milk. — *Incomp.* All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphate of aluminis. — *Off. Prep.* *Hydro Sulphuretum Ammonia*, E. D. *Oleum Ammoniatum*, E. *Spiritus Ammonia*, L. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Linimentum Ammonia*, L. D. *Spiritus Ammonia Succinatus*, L.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ ACETĀTIS. L. D. *Aqua Acetiti* Ammonia, E. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. (*Ammonia Carbonatis* 3ij. *Acidi Acetici* Oiv. L. or add the salt till the acid be saturated.)

Comp. Acetate of ammonia, water; proportions variable. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste neutral, nauseous; colourless. — *Oper.* Sudorific; externally cooling, astringent. — *Use.* Diluted in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a lotion to inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; diluted with rose water a good collyrium; and still more diluted an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa. — *Dose.* f3ij. to f3xij. every three or four hours. — *Incomp.* Acids, alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ SUBCARBONĀTIS. L. E. D.

Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniae Carbonatis* ℥viij. *Aquæ Distillatæ* Oj. *Dissolve and filter through paper.*)

Use. &c. The same as the Subcarbonate of Ammonia.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. L. Vinum Tartritis Antimonii, E. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. (*Antimonii Tart.* ℥j. *Aq. Distillatæ Ferv.* f℥iv. *Vini* f℥vj. *Dissolve the Tartarized Antimony in the water, and add the wine.*) f℥i. contains gr. ij. of Tartarized Antimony.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic. — *Use.* To produce vomiting in children; in febrile and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat without heating; contraindicated in low fevers. — *Dose.* f℥iij. to f℥j. in teaspoonfuls every five minutes, produce full vomiting; ℥xv. to f℥j. every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excite diaphoresis. — *Incomp.* Preparations of cinchona, and bitter and astringent vegetables, &c. vide Antimon. Tartarizatum.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L. Arsenical Solution. (*Arsenici Oxydi Præp. in pulverem subtil. triti, Potassæ Subcarbonatis ex Tartaro, sing. gr. lxiv. Aq. distil. Oj. Boil them together in a glass vessel until the arsenick be dissolved. When the solution is cold, add Spir. Lavand. comp. f℥iv. and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint.*) f℥j. contains gr. ss. of the oxyd of arsenick.

Comp. Arsenite of potass dissolved in water; the spirit of lavender gives only colour and taste. — *Oper.* Tonic. — *Use.* The same as the oxyd; and in protracted rheumatism, where there is much debility, and the ends of the bones much affected. We have given it with decided advantage in threatened apoplexy, after cuppings and purging, when the strength is diminished, and the complexion

pale.—*Dose.* ℥iv. to ℥xx. gradually increased, twice a day.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. Aqua Calcis, E. D. Solution of Lime. (*Calcis ℔ss Aq. Distillatæ Ferv. Oij. Pour the water upon the lime, and stir; letting it stand in a covered vessel three hours; then bottle it, lime and water, in stopped bottles.*)

Comp. The clear fluid consists of about gr. ij. of lime in every fʒj. of water.—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste austere, acid; sweetish; colourless, transparent. (For use it should be filtered in a covered funnel, not decanted, as ordered by the London College.) Changes vegetable colours green.—*Oper.* Astringent, tonic, antacid, anthelmintic; externally detergent.—*Use.* Diarrhœa, diabetes, fluor albus; dyspepsia, when much acid is in the stomach; in slimy bowels, and worms; externally as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage.—*Dose.* fʒij. to Oss. with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should be discontinued at intervals.—*Incomp.* Acids, alkaline carbonates, antimonium tart. tartrates, and citrates. Infusions of orange peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.—*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Lini cum Calce*, E. D. *Aqua Calcis Composita*, D.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. L. Aqua Cupri Ammoniaci, D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Ammoniaci ʒj. Aquæ Distil. Oj. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper.*)

Oper. Corrosive, detergent.—*Use.* Externally to foul ulcers; and, diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. L. Solution of Alkaline

Iron. (*Ferri* ℥ij. ss. *Acidi Nitrici* f℥ij. *Aq. Distil.* f℥vj. *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis* f℥vj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the *Liq. Potassæ Subcarb.* shaking it occasionally, till it assumes a deep brown red colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours settling, pour off the clear solution.)

Comp. Nitric acid, red oxyd of iron, potass; or a triple salt, a nitrate of iron and potass, dissolved in water. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste styptic, slightly alkaliescent; clear, deep, brownish red colour. — *Oper.* Tonic. — *Use.* The same as of the other salts of iron. — *Dose.* f℥ss. to f℥j. ss. — *Incomp.* Water, alcohol.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. L. Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Oxymuriatis* gr. viij. *Aq. Distil.* f℥xv. *Spir. Rect.* f℥j. Dissolve in the water, and add the spirit.)

This preparation is superfluous, except that “it facilitates the administration of divisions of the grain of this active medicine; f℥j. contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the salt.”

Dose. f℥j. to f℥j. in any mucilage; or in syrup and water. — *Incomp.* Alkalies, and their carbonates, volatile oils, ammonium tartarizatum, superacetas plumbi, nitras argenti, infusion and decoction, astringent vegetables, albumen ovi, almond mixture.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. L. *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri, D.* Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxydi Semivitrei* ℥ij. ℥iv. *Acidi Acetici Congium.* Mix, and boil down to Ovj. constantly stirring; then, after the feculencies have subsided, strain.)

Comp. Oxyd of lead 23.1, acetic acid 5, water 71.9 in 100 parts. — *Prop.* Odour acetous; taste austere, astringent, sweetish; a dense liquor of a deep golden brown colour.

— *Oper.* Externally cooling, astringent, discutient. — *Use.* Diluted with forty times its quantity of *distilled water* it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammation and burns; and still more diluted as a collyrium. — *Incomp.* Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pump water. — *Off. Prep.* *Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus*, L. D.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETĀTIS DILŪTUS. L. *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri Compositus*, D. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Liq. Plumbi Subacet.* f3j. *Aq. Distill.* Oj. *Spir. Tenuioris* f3j.)

The intention of the London and Dublin Colleges, in giving a formula for this mixture, appears to be chiefly with the view of shewing that distilled water is requisite.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. *Aqua Potassæ*, E. *Aqua Kali Caustici*, D. Solution of Potass. (*Potassæ Subcarbonat.* ℥j. *Calcis recentis* ℥ss. *Aquæ Dist. Ferv. Congium.* Dissolve the Alkali in Oij. of the water, and add the remainder to the lime. Mix the whole; set it aside in a close vessel, and when it is cold, filter through calico.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste caustic, alkalescent; colourless; appearance oily when shaken; more dense than water; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to the solution of the cuticle; will not effervesce with acids; spec. grav. according to the Dublin formula 1100. — *Oper.* Lithontriptic in some cases; antacid; externally escharotic and stimulant. — *Use.* The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly; potass acts on uric calculi, and therefore may be useful in nephritic calculus; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach: and is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. Externally diluted as a lotion in rachitis, and gouty swellings. — *Dose.* ℥x. to f3ss. in chicken broth three or

four times a day. When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.—*Incomp.* Acids, metallic salts.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. Aqua Subcarbonatis Kali. D. (*Potassæ Subcarbonatis* ℥j. *Aquæ Distillatæ* f℥xij. *Dissolve and filter through paper.*) *per.* Antacid, diuretic.—*Use.* In acidity of the stomach; most advantageous when united with myrrh. R *Pulv. Myrrhæ* ℥j. *Liq. Potassæ subcarbon.* f℥iv. Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.—*Dose.* ℥x. to f℥ss. in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI. D. Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn. (*A solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil.*)

Prop. Odour ammoniacal and fœtid; taste pungent, acrid; transparent, generally of a pale straw colour.—*Use.* See *Liquor Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis*, from which it differs only in containing the empyreumatic oil.

OBELIA SYPHILITICA, RADIX. E. Blue Cardinal Flower Root. (*Pentandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Campanaceæ*, L. Virginia. 2.)

Prop. Odour rank; taste acrid; similar to that of tobacco.—*Oper.* Diuretic, cathartic.—*Use.* It was supposed to be capable of curing syphilis, from which it was named; but it possesses no anti-venereal properties. It is given in the form of decoction, ℥ss. of the root, boiled in Oxiij. of water to Oviiij. and strained.—*Dose.* Oss. twice a day; then three, and lastly, four times a day.

LITMUS; LACMUS TINCTORIUS. D. Litmus or Archil. (*Lichen Roccella, Cryptogamia Algæ*, N. O. *Algæ.* Azores. 2.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste saltish; and, when chewed, subacid.

— *Use.* Colour blue or violet. As a test of great delicacy for acids. To prepare it, the plant is reduced to powder, some of the soda of commerce is then added to it; and it is repeatedly moistened with urine till it ferments, and gradually acquires a violet colour; it is then dried. The watery infusion of it, or paper stained with it, shews the presence of an otherwise imperceptible portion of acid in any fluid.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA; HERBA. D. *Salicaria*. Loosestrife. (*Dodecand. Monogyn. N. O. Calycanthemæ*, L. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste herbaceous, sub-astringent. — *Oper.* Astringent, tonic. — *Use.* In diarrhœa, and chronic dysentery. — *Dose.* fʒiij. of a decoction, made by boiling ʒj. of the herb in Oj. of water down to Oss. twice or thrice a day.

LYTTA. L. *Meloe Vesicatorius*, E. *Cantharis*, D. The Blistering Fly. (*Lytta Vesicatoria*, *Insecta, Coleoptera*, L. *Eleuterata*, Fabric. South of Europe.)

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste slightly acrid; contains a peculiar acrimony; body oblong, green gold, and shining; antennæ filiform black; retain their acrimony for many years, if kept dry. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, rube-
facient, vesicant; both their internal use, and their external application, are apt to produce strangury. — *Use.* Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhœa, retention of urine, owing to want of action in the bladder, and in incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder, but their internal use is often attended with danger. For their external use, see *Empl. Lyttæ*, and *Tinctura*. — *Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill, with opium, or the extract of henbane and camphor, twice a day. — *Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Lyttæ*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Lyttæ*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Melœæ*

Vesicat. Comp. E. Ceratum Lyttæ, L. Ung. Lyttæ, L. Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicat. E. Ung. Cantharidis, D.

MAGNESIA. L. E. Magnesia Usta, D. Magnesia. (*Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.*)

Comp. A metallic base, named by Mr. Davy, magnium, and oxygen. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a powder, white, light, spongy, soft; spec. grav. 2.3. requiring 7900 times its weight of water for its solution. — *Oper.* Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. — *Use.* In heartburn, aphthæ, and other acidities; preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. occasionally, in water or milk.

MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBŒNAS. L. E. Magnesia, D. (*Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Subcarbonate of Potass.*)

Comp. Carbonic acid 34, magnesia 45, water 21 parts in 100. — *Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; light, white, spongy, opaque; effervescing with acids; insoluble in water; spec. grav. 0.2941. — *Oper.* Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid. — *Use.* The same as that of magnesia; but, owing to the carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distention. — *Dose.* 3ss. to 3ij. in water. — *Off. Prep.* Magnesia, L. E. D. Hydrargyrus cum Magnesia, D.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Magnesia. (*Generally obtained from sea water.*)

Comp. Sulphuric acid 29.35, magnesia 17, water of crystallization 53.65 parts in 100. — *Prop.* Taste bitter, disagreeable; in acicular crystals, which, owing to an admixture of muriate of magnesia, deliquesce; the pure sulphate

effloresces; sp. grav. 1.66; soluble in an equal part of water at 60°, increasing the volume of the water 4 tenths.—*Prop.* Purgative, diuretic.—*Use.* In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The more it is diluted the better and more easily it operates. As adjunct to clysters.—*Dose.* ℥ss. to ℥ij. dissolved in gum or water ʒj. or ℥ij: in any vehicle frequently repeated. In clysters ℥jss. to ℥iij.—*Incomp.* The fixed alkalies, lime water, muriate of barytes, nitrate of silver, acetate and superacetate of lead.—*Off. Prep.* *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Enema Fætidum*, D.

MALVA. L. *Malva Sylvestris*, *Herba Flos.* E. Common Mallow. (*Monodelphia Polyand.* N. O. *Columnifera*, *Malvaceæ*, J. Indigenous. 2.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste weak, herbaceous, mucilaginous. *Oper.* Demulcent, lubricant.—*Use.* Dysenteries, ischuria, nephritis, strangury; but much inferior to althea. clysters, in nephritic colic, and tenesmus. Externally, cataplasms and fomentations.—*Dose.* The decoction libitum.—*Incomp.* *Liquor plumbi acetatis*, and other salts of lead.

MAJORĀNA; HERBA. D. Sweet Marjorum. (*Origanum Marjorana*, *Didynam Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Verticillata*, L. *Labiata*, J. Portugal. ☉).

Prop. Odour fragrant, strong; taste aromatic, warm, terish; yields its virtues in infusion both to water and alcohol.—*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, errhine.—*Use.* In composition of sternutatory powders; scarcely ever used internally, except for culinary purposes.—*Off. Prep.* *P. Asari Compositus*, E. D.

MANNA. L. *Fraxinus Ornus*, *Succus Concretus*,

Manna, Succus Concretus, D Manna. (*Fraxinus Ornus, Polygam. Dioecia, N. O. Sepiarea, L. Jasmineæ, J.* South of Europe. H_2 .) *Obtained by spontaneous exudation and incisions.*

Comp. Saccharine matter, extractive, mucilage. — *Prop.* Inodorous; sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow colour, opaque; soluble in water and alcohol. — *Oper.* Laxative; apt to gripe. — *Use.* As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its sweetness: more generally as an adjunct to other purgatives. — *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒij. alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives. — *Off. Prep.* *Confectio Cassiæ, L. E. D. Enema Catharticum, D. Enema Fati-dum, D. Syrupus Sennæ, D.*

MANGANESIUM, D. Native or Black Oxyd of Manganese. (*A peroxide.*)

Comp. Manganese, a peculiar metal 60, oxygen 40, in 100 parts. — *Prop.* In friable dull black masses; becomes grey when exposed to great heat, and affords abundance of oxygen gas. — *Use.* In pharmaceutical operations; for procuring oxygen gas; and for fumigation in cases of infection. (*R Sodæ muriatis ʒiv. manganesii oxydi ʒj. acidi sulphurici fʒj. aquæ fʒij. Mix the acid and water, and pour the mixture over the other ingredients, in a china basin, placed in a pipkin of hot sand.*) The doors and windows of the room under fumigation must be closely shut for an hour or two; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through it.

MARRUBIUM, L. Marrubium Vulgare, Herba, E. Marrubium Album; Folia, D. White Horehound. (*Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J.* Europe. 2.)

Prop. Odour strong, not unpleasant; taste bitter. — *Oper.*

Tonic, diuretic, laxative; emmenagogue?—*Use.* In hysteria; chronic catarrh and pituitous asthma; obstruction of the catamenia; seldom used.—*Dose.* In powder 3ss. to 3j.: of the expressed juice f3ss. to f3jss.; or of this infusion (*marrub. fol. 3ss. aq. ferv. 0j.*) a large glass full twice or thrice a day.

MARUM SYRIACUM; HERBA. D. Syrian Herb Mastich. (*Teucrium Marum, Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Syria. h.*)

Prop. Odour, when rubbed, not unlike that of volatile alkali; taste aromatic, bitterish; depending on an essential oil.—

Oper. Sternutatory.—*Use.* As an adjunct to errhine powders.—*Off. Prep. Pulvis Asari Comp. E. D.*

MASTICHE. L. *Pistacia Lentiscus*, Resina, Vulgo Mastiche, E. Mastic. (*Dioecia, Pentandria, N. O. Amnataceæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. Spain, Chios. h.*)

Comp. Resin, essential oil, and a matter resembling caoutchouc.—*Prop.* Odour agreeable when heated; almost insipid; in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses: soluble in ether, partially in alcohol.—*Oper.* Stimulant, sialagogue?—*Use.* In old obstinate coughs; gleet; and, chewed, in paralysis of the tongue.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. twice a day.

MEL. L. D. Honey. (*Collected from Flowers by the Apis Mellifica.*)

Comp. Saccharine matter, mucilage; some acid, occasionally essential oil; varying according to the kind of plants used by the bee.—*Prop.* Odour peculiar; taste sweet, and slightly acid; the best is limpid, containing little concretions; nearly colourless; and tenacious.—*Oper.* Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.—*Use.* Seldom used internally as a medicine; when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic; externally, as an adjunct to gargles in

cynanche tonsillares; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers. — *Off. Prep.* *Mel Despumatum*, L. D.

MEL DESPUMĀTUM. L. Clarified Honey. (*Melt the honey in a water bath; then take off the scum.*)

Prop. Limpid; so consistent, that when divided with the edge of the spoon, it does not again instantly unite; spec. grav. 1.31. — *Use.* The same as that of honey; for pharmaceutical purposes. — *Off. Prep.* *Mel Boracis*, L. *Mel Rosæ*, L. D. *Oxymel*, L. D. *Oxymel Æruginis*, D. *Oxymel Colchici*, D. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. D.

MEL BORĀCIS. L. Honey of Borax. (*Boracis Contriti 3j. Mellis Despumati 3j. Mix.*)

Oper. Detergent. — *Use.* Applied to the tongue, and insides of the cheeks, in apthous affections.

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Rose Honey. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petalorum Exsiccāt. 3iv. Aqua Ferr. Oij. Mellis Despum. lbv. Infuse the roses six hours; add the strained liquor to the honey, and boil to a proper consistence in a water bath.*)

Prop. Odour that of the rose; taste sweet, astringent; colour red; limpid, tenacious. — *Oper.* Astringent, detergent. — *Use.* Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces; (*Rx mel rosæ 3j. acidi muriatici gr. xxx.*); form a good detergent in aphthæ gangrenosæ; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantine diseases. — *Dose.* 3j. to 3iv.

MELISSA OFFICINĀLIS; FOLIUM. E. Balm. (*Didynam. Gymnospermia, N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Alps. 2.*)

Prop. Odour pleasant, something like that of a lemon; taste austere, aromatic. — *Oper.* Stomachic, diuretic. — *Use.* Made into tea, it is used as a diluent in febrile diseases; seldom used in substance. — *Dose.* Of the powder gr. x. to ʒij.

MENTHA PIPERĪTA. L. — Herba, E. *Mentha Piperitis*; Herba, D. *Pepper Mint*. (*Didynamia Gynnospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. *Indigenus*. 2.)

Prop. Odour strong, agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth; depending on an essential oil and camphor. — *Oper.* Stomachic, carminative. — *Use.* Vide, under *Aqua* and *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. scarcely ever used in substance. — *Off. Prep.* *Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E.

MENTHA VIRĪDIS. L. *Mentha Sativa*; *Folium*, D. *Spearmint*. (*Class and Order as above.*)

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish. — *Oper.* Stomachic, carminative. — *Use.* Vide, under *Aqua* and *Ol. Menthæ Viridis*. An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. scarcely ever used in substance. — *Off. Prep.* *Aqua Menthæ Viridis*, L. D. *Ol. Menthæ Viridis*, L. D. *Spir. Menthæ Vir.* L. *Infusum Menthæ Compositum*, D.

MENYANTHES. L. *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, *Folium*, E. *Trifolium Paludosum*, D. *Buck Bean*. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Preciæ*, L. *Lysimachiæ*, J. *Europe*. 2.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste intensely bitter; water extracts it. — *Oper.* Tonic, diuretic, purgative, in large doses emetic. — *Use.* In intermittents, arthritic, and rheumatic affections; and in cachectic and herpetic diseases. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. of the dried leaves powdered; fʒj. to fʒjss. of this infusion (*menya fol. sic. ʒss. anth. aquæ Oss.*)

MEZERĒI CORTEX. L. *Daphne Mezereum*, *Radicis Cortex*, E. *Mezereon*; *Radicis Cortex*, D. *Mezereon*

Bark. (*Octand. Monogyn. N. O. Vepriculæ, L. Thy-melææ, L.* North of Europe. h.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed for some time, acrid, burning; yields its virtues to water, and vinegar. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses emetic. — *Use.* In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis; in chronic rheumatism; lepra, and scrofulous swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue. — *Dose.* Of the powder gr. j. gradually increased to gr. x. *Vide decoctions.* — *Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Daphnes Mezerei, E. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. L. D.*

MILLĒPĒDÆ; SPIRITUS VINI VAPORE ENECATÆ. D. Slaters, or Wood Lice, killed by the vapour of Spirit of Wine. (*Oniscus Asellus, Insecta Aptera, L. In. Gnathaptera, Cuv.* In houses, cellars, under stones, &c.)

Prop. Odour faint, disagreeable; taste nauseous, sweetish. — *Use.* Formerly in humoral asthma, and dropsy; but now deservedly rejected by every sensible practitioner.

MISTŪRA AMMONIACI. L. Lac Ammoniaci, D. Mixture of Ammoniac. (*Ammoniaci ʒij. Aquæ Oss. Rub the Ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they be perfectly mixed.*)

Comp. Resin and oil suspended by means of gum in water; when kept the resin separates. — *Oper. and Use.* The same as of the ammoniac. — *Dose.* fʒss. to fʒj. united with Ipecacuanha, &c. — *Incomp.* Oxymuriate of mercury, superacetate of potass, oxymel, ether, spirit of nitric ether.

MISTURA AMYGDĀLARUM. L. Emulsio Amygdalæ Communis, E. Lac Amygdalæ, D. Almond Mixture.

(*Confectionis Amygdalæ* ℥ij. *Aq. Distillatæ* Oj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.)

Comp. The oil of the almond suspended in water by means of its mucilage; and fecula. — **Oper.** Demulcent, cooling. — **Use.** In catarrh, gonorrhœa, strangury, hectic fever. — **Dose.** fʒjss. to Oss. or ad libitum. — **Incomp.** Oxyurias hydrargyri, acids, and all acidulous salts, spirits, tinctures, spirit of nitric ether, and common pump water.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. Lac Assafœtidæ, D. Mixture of Assafœtida. (*Assafœtidæ* ℥ij. *Aquæ Oss.* Rub together, adding the water by degrees)

Comp. Resin and essential oil, suspended by gummy extractive in water. — **Oper.** The same as of the gum resin. — **Use.** In hysteria; and in spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. As a clyster in the irritations of the bowels, which occur during dentition; and those produced by ascarides. — **Dose.** fʒss. to fʒjss. frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. L. Emulsio Camphorata, E. Mistura Camphorata, D. Camphor Mixture. (*Camphoræ* ʒss. *Spir. Rectif.* ℥x. *Aquæ* Oj. Rub the camphor with the spirit, then gradually add the water, and strain.)

Comp. Camphor g. j. 1-6th, in water fʒj. ?* — **Oper.** The same as that of the camphor, only in a weaker degree. — **Use.** In faintings, typhus, and nervous fevers; but seldom given alone, the quantity of camphor being too small. — **Dose.** fʒss. to fʒij. united with cordial tinctures.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. Decoctum Cornu Cervini, D. Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn. (*Cornu Ust.* ℥ij. *Acaciæ Gummi Cont.* ℥j. *Aquæ Olij.* Boil to Oij. constantly stirring, and strain.)

* *Powell's Trans. of Lond. Pharm.*

This preparation is both unchemical and useless; none of the hartshorn being dissolved.

MISTŪRA CRĒTÆ. L. D. Potio Carbonatis Calcis, E. Chalk Mixture. (*Cretæ p. p. ℥ss. Sacchari pur. ʒij. Acaciæ Gummi ℥ss. Aquæ Oj. Ma.*)

Oper. Antacid, ab-sorbent.—*Use.* In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.—*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. every three or four hours; or after every liquid stool.

MISTŪRA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont. ʒj. Potassæ Subcarb. gr. xxv. Aq. Rosæ fʒviijss. Ferri Sulph. cont. ʒj. Spir. Myristicæ fʒss. Sacch. pur. ʒj. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potass, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose water, spirit of nutmeg, and lastly the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.*)

Comp. The salts are decomposed, and the mixture contains subcarbonate of iron, and sulphate of potass, suspended with the other ingredients.—*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue.—*Use.* In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlorosis, depending on weak arterial action, after unloading the stomach and bowels.—*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. twice or three times a day.

MISTŪRA GUALACI. L. Mixture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Gummi res. ʒjss. Sacch. pur. ʒij. Muc. Acaciæ Gum. fʒij. Aq. Cinnam. fʒviij. Rub the Guaiacum with the sugar, then with the mucilage; and add gradually the cinnamon water.*)

Oper. The same as the gum resin.—*Use.* In rheumatism, retrocedent gout, and dropsy.—*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij. night and morning; diluting freely with tepid barley water or gruel.

MISTŪRA MOSCHI. L. Musk Mixture. (*Moschi, Aca-*
ciæ Gummi cont.; Sacch. purif. sing. ʒj. Aq. Rosæ fʒvj
Rub the musk with the sugar, then add the gum, and, b
degrees, the rose water.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic. — *Use.* This is a convenient form of exhibiting musk. The late Mr. White, of Manchester, found the musk mixture, combined with ammoniæ ʒss. spirit of lavender fʒj. and spirit of juniper fʒj. of great utility in sloughing phagedenic ulcers, of syphilitic and strumous nature. — *Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij every four or five hours. — *Incomp.* Oxymurias hydrargyri sulphas ferri, mineral acids, infusion of yellow cinchona.

MORI BACCÆ. L. Mulberries. (*Morus Nigra, Monæ-*
cia Tetrandria, N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Italy. ʒj.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, subacid; contains tartaric acid. — *Oper.* Cooling, laxative. — *Use.* Seldom used medicinally; as an article of food they are wholesome, unless eaten too freely, in which case they occasion diarrhœa. — *Off. Prep.* *Sprupus Mori, L.*

MOSCHUS. L. D. Moschus Moschiferus. *Materia in Fol-*
liculo prope Umbilicum Collecto, Moschus Dicta, E.
Musk. (*Moschus Moschiferus, the Musk Deer, Mam-*
malia, Pecora, L. Ruminantia, Cuv. Asia.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic, strong, durable; taste bitterish; colour dark reddish brown; feel slightly unctuous; partially soluble in water, yielding to it its taste and smell; soluble in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour. — *Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. — *Use.* In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus; pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy; in which we have seen it, when given to the extent of ʒss. in the day, stop the fits in an old and confirmed case for three months. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it

checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse, and excites the nervous system without heating. — *Dose.* Gr. ij. to ʒss. every three or four hours, in a bolus. — *Off. Prep.* *Mistura Moschi*, L. *Tinct. Moschi*, D.

MUCILĀGO ACĀCIÆ. L. *Muc. Mimosæ Niloticæ*, E. *Mus. Gummi Arabici*, D. Mucilage of Acacia. (*Acaciæ Gummi cont.* ʒiv. *Aq. Ferv.* Oss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain.)

Oper. Demulcent. — *Use.* To allay the tickling, which keeps up the cough in catarrh; but chiefly to suspend insoluble matters in water, and thin fluids. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒj. united with syrup of poppies, occasionally. — *Incomp.* Alcohol, ether, the metallic salts. — *Off. Prep.* *Emulsio Arabica*, E. *Mistura Guaiaci*, L. *Potio Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHÆ. E. *Muc. Gummi Tragacanthæ*, D. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (*Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti* ʒj. *Aq. Bull.* fʒviij. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen cloth.)

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes. — *Off. Prep.* *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L.

MUCILĀGO AMYLI. L. E. D. Mucilage of Starch. (*Amyli* ʒiij. *Aquæ* Oj. Rub the starch with the water, gradually added, then boil till it forms a mucilage.)

Prop. A gelatinous, opaline coloured, insipid, inodorous solution; soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. — *Oper.* Demulcent, sheathing. — *Use.* Seldom given by the mouth, except in abrasions of the stomach; but frequently as glysters in diarrhœa, dysentery, and other intestinal irritations; particularly as a vehicle for exhibiting opium in enema.

MURIAS ANTIMONII. E. Muriate of Antimony.

Comp. Muriatic acid, protoxyd of antimony, water. — *Prep.*

A heavy, dense, brown coloured liquid; extremely corrosive; decomposed by water, a submuriate being precipitated. — *Oper.* Escharotic. — *Use.* For destroying fungous, warts, and specks on the cornea; but it is not very manageable.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. E. Muriate of Baryta. (*From the carbonate, or the sulphate.*)

Comp. Muriatic acid 20, baryta 64, water 16 parts, when in crystals; acid 23.8, baryta 76.2, when dried. — *Prop.*

Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; crystals colourless, permanent tables; soluble in 5 parts of water at 60° scarcely at all in alcohol. — *Use.* For making the solution. — *Off. Prep.* *Solutio Muriatis Barytæ, E.*

MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM. D. E. Dried Muriate of Soda. (*Common salt deprived of its water of crystallization by heat.*)

Use. For the distillation of muriatic acid, which it affords colourless.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI. L. Myristica Moschata, *Fructus Nucleus*, E. D. Nux Moschata Dictus; Macis, et ejus Oleum Volatile, E. D. Nutmegs; Mace, and the Essential Oil. (*Dioecia, Monadelph. N. O. Lauri, J. The Mollucas. L.*)

Prop. Nutmegs have a fragrant, aromatic odour, and an agreeable pungent taste; are round, greyish, brown streaked, unctuous, easily cut; alcohol extracts their active matter. The mace is membranous, of a red yellow colour, unctuous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg. The oil is colourless, possessing the odour and taste of the nutmeg in an eminent degree. — *Oper.* Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses. — *Use.* To relieve

nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa; but chiefly to give flavour to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits. — *Dose.* Of the nutmeg and mace gr. v. to ʒj.; of the oil \mathfrak{mij} . to \mathfrak{mvj} . — *Off. Prep.* Of the Nutmeg, *Spiritus Myristicæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Spir. Raphani Comp.* D. *Confectio Aromatica*, L. D. *Electuarium Catechu*, E. D. *Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Comp.* D. *Troch. Carbonat. Calcis*, E. D. Of the Oil, *Spir. Ammoniac Aromat.* D. *Pilulæ Scillæ*, D. *Emplast. Picis Comp.* L.

MYRRHA. L. Myrrha, Gummi Resina, E. D. Myrrh. (*The exudation of an unknown plant. Abyssinia, Arabia Felix.*) *Comp.* Resin, mucro-extractive essential oil. — *Prop.* Odour fragrant, peculiar; taste bitter, aromatic; in reddish yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction; alcohol dissolves only the resin; soluble in alkalies; spec. grav. 1.360: easily pulverized. — *Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant. — *Use.* In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis, unattended by hectic or much active inflammation. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potass, sulphate of zinc, or of iron. — *Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Myrrhæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Aloes et Myrrha*, E. *Tinct. Aloes Ætherea*, E. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, L. E. D. *Pil. Ferri cum Myrrha*, L. *Pil. Galbani Comp.* L. D. *Pil. Assæfætida Comp.* E. *Pil. Rhei Comp.* E.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Æthereal Oil. (*Formed in the distillation of Æther.*)

Comp. The same as ether, with a larger proportion of carbon. (*Vauquelin.*) *Prop.* Odour and taste of æther; less volatile; oily, thick, of a yellow colour; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. — *Use.* As an ingredient in the com-

pound spirit of æther. — *Off. Prep. Spiritus Ætheris Compositus*, L. D.

OLĒUM AMYGDĀLARUM. L. Ol. Amygdalæ Communis, E. Ol. Amygdalarum, D. Oil of Almonds. (*Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.*) ℥xvj. of Almonds yield ℥v. of Oil.

Prep. Inodorous, insipid; of a pale straw colour; unctuous, limpid, lighter than water; insoluble in water and alcohol, but miscible in distilled water by means of mucilage of yolk of egg; attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes dense, viscid, and rancid. — *Oper.* Demulcent, emollient. — *Use.* In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds f℥iv. and solution of acetate of lead m℥viij. is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa. — *Dose.* f℥ss. to f℥j.

OLĒUM ANĪSI. L. Ol. Volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Ol. Seminum Anisi, D. Oil of Anise. (*Obtained by distillation from the seeds*.*)

Prop. Odour that of the vegetable; taste pungent, bitter-sweetish; very pale yellow colour; crystallizes at 56°.

* All the essential oils are volatile at a low temperature; soluble in alcohol, and separated from it by water; highly inflammable; and decomposed in a high temperature, hydrogen being evolved, and charcoal obtained. Their components are carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and they differ from the fixed oils, in containing less carbon in proportion to the hydrogen. They unite with difficulty with the alkalies, more easily with carbonates; and can be suspended in water by means of sugar or mucilage. Their adulteration with cheaper essential oils is detected by evaporating a drop on paper, and examining the odour; and observing whether a greasy stain be left on the paper, which is the case with fixed oil. With alcohol, they become milky on the addition of water to the suspected oil.

in flat tables. — *Oper.* Stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* In flatulent colic. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$. rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture. — *Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*, *E.* *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, *E.*

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. *L.* Oil of Chamomile. (*By distillation from the flowers.*)

Prop. Odour that of the flower; taste pungent; colour, when recent, cærulean blue; but when old, a dark yellow. — *Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In colics, cramps of the stomach, and as an adjunct to purgative pills. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$.

OLEUM CARUI. *L.* *Oleum Seminum Carui*, *D.* Oil of Carraway. (*By distillation from the seeds.*)

Prop. Odour that of the seeds; taste pungent, sweetish; colour yellow; tenacious. — *Oper.* Stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* In flatulent colic; and as an adjunct to purgative pills. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$. — *Off. Prep.* *Electuarium Senneæ*, *D.* *Confectio Scammonii*, *L.* *Pilulæ Alöes Comp.* *L.* *Pilulæ Alöes cum Myrrha*, *D.*

OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM. *D.* Rectified Oil of Hartshorn. (*Distilled from what ascends in the preparation of ammonia from bones.*)

Prop. Odour and taste pungent, subtile, not disagreeable; thin, limpid. — *Comp.* Hydrogen, carbon. — *Oper.* Antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, externally stimulant. — *Use.* At the accession of the paroxysm of intermittents; epilepsy and hysteria; externally to paralytic limbs. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$. in water.

OLEUM SEMINUM FOENICULI DULCIS, *D.* Oil of Fennel Seeds. (*By distillation from the seeds.*)

Prop. Odour that of fennel; taste pungent, sweetish, hot; colour aqueous; congeals under 32° . — *Oper.* and *Use.* The same as of the seeds. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$.

OLEUM JUNIPĒRI. L. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Communis, E. Ol. Baccarum Juniperi, D. Oil of Juniper. (*By distillation from the berries.*)

Prop. Odour similar to that of turpentine ; taste acrid, hot, similar to that of the berry ; colour greenish yellow ; deposits a fœculent matter when kept. — *Oper.* Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic. — *Use.* In dropsies advantageously added to digitalis when it is given in the form of pills. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij.}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x.}$ or more, rubbed with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. L. Ol. Volatile Lavandulæ Spicæ, E. Oleum Florum Lavandulæ, D. Oil of Lavender (*By distillation.*)

Prop. Odour very fragrant, that of the flower ; taste warm, of a lemon colour. — *Oper.* Stimulant. — *Use.* In hysterical and nervous head-achs. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{j.}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{v.}$ on a lump of sugar. — *Off. Prep.* Unguentum Sulphuris, E.

OLEUM VOLATILE LAURI SASSĀFRAS. E. Ol. Corticis et Ligni Sassafras, D. Oil of Sassafras. (*By distillation from the chips.*)

Prop. Odour fragrant, that of the wood ; taste acrid, very hot, burning the lips when tasted ; limpid, yellow, heavier than water. — *Oper.* Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic. — *Use.* In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij.}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x.}$ rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM LĪNI. L. D. Ol. Lini Usitatissimi, E. Linseed Oil (*Expressed from the bruised seeds.*)

Comp. Nearly the same as those of olive oil, with some mucilage. — *Prop.* Odour strong ; taste unpleasant, nauseous ; does not congeal by cold ; becomes easily rancid. — *Oper.* Demulcent, emollient ; laxative. — *Use.* It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed ; but is chiefly used in the form of glyster, in flatulent colic.

attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum:—externally in burns and wounds.—*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒj.; in glysters fʒiij. to fʒvj.—*Off. Prep.* *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis*, E.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, L. E. *Ol. Menthæ Piperitidis*, D. Oil of Peppermint. (*By distillation from the dried plant.*)

Prop. Odour strong, that of the plant; taste acrid, very hot and biting, with a peculiar sensation of coldness; lighter than water; colour brown yellow.—*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative.—*Use.* In cramp of the stomach, and flatulent colic.—*Dose.* mʒj. to mʒiij. rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.—*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Rhei Comp.* E. *Pilulæ Albes cum Zingibere*, D.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VİRĪDIS. *Ol. Menthæ Sativæ*, D. Oil of Spearmint. (*By distillation from the dried plant.*)

Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste warm, pungent.—*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.—*Use.* In flatulence and anorexia.—*Dose.* mʒj. to mʒv. on a lump of sugar.—*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Menthæ Comp.* D.

OLEUM ORIGĀNI. L. D. Oil of Origanum. (*By distillation from the dried plant.*)

Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste hot, very acrid; of a yellow colour.—*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic.—*Use.* Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth relieves the pain of toothach.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. L. *Ol. Myrti Pimentæ*, E. *Ol. Baccarum Pimentō*, D. Oil of Pimenta. (*By distillation from the fruit.*)

Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste that of the pimenta in an increased degree; colour a red brown; heavier than water.—*Oper.* Stimulant.—*Use.* In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.—*Dose.* mʒiij. to mʒv. rubbed with sugar.—*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Aromaticum*, D

OLEUM PULĒGIL. L. D. Oil of Penny Royal. (*By distillation from the dried plant.*)

Prop. Odour and taste those of the plant; colour a reddish yellow. — *Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In hysteria — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$. on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM RICINI. L. Castor Oil. (*Bruise the castor seeds previously decorticated; then express the oil without the application of heat.*) $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xiv}$. of the seeds yield about $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}$. of oil.

Prop. Recently drawn inodorous, nearly insipid; colourless or of a very pale straw colour; thick, but perfectly transparent; lighter than water. It becomes soon rancid by keeping; thickens; deepens in colour to a reddish brown and has a hot, nauseous taste. — *Oper.* Purgative. — *Use.* In all cases where much stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly dysentery, colica pictonum; calculi complaints and ileus; and, as it operates very quickly in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in childbed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. It is also a good adjunct to glysters. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$. either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of spirit; or in the following draught. \mathfrak{R} Olei Ricini $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. vitelli ovi q. s. tere benessime et paulatim adde, aquæ distillatæ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. spir. lavandulæ comp. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xx}$. syr. tolutani $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. misce.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. Ol. Volat. Rorismarini Officinalis, E. Ol. Rorismarini, D. Oil of Rosemary. (*By distillation from the tops of the dried plant.*)

Comp. The same as other essential oils, with some camphor — *Prop.* Odour very fragrant, and taste like that of the plant; limpid like water; deposits crystals of camphor when long kept. — *Oper.* Stimulant. — *Use.* In nervous complaints. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{ij}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{vj}$. rubbed up with sugar

—*Off. Prep.* Tinctura Saponis, E. Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum, E.

OLEUM RUTÆ. D. Oil of Rue. (*Distilled from the dried plant.*)

Prop. Odour that of the plant, but weaker; taste strong of the plant; sharp, hot; colour yellow; when kept it becomes brown, and deposits a brownish resinous sediment; easily congeals. — *Oper.* Antispasmodic; externally rubefacient. — *Use.* In hysteria; and the convulsive affections of infancy attendant on dentition; externally in palsy. — *Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar, or mucilage.

OLEUM FOLIÖRUM SABINÆ. D. Oil of Savine. (*By distillation from the dried plant.*)

Prop. Odour and taste of the plant; limpid like water; colour pale yellow. — *Oper.* Stimulant, emmenagogue; externally vesicant. — *Use.* In the same cases for which the plant is employed. — *Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥vj.

OLEUM SUCCINI. L. Oleum Succini Purissimum, E. Ol. Succini Rectificatum, D. Oil of Amber. (*Distilled from amber with a very gentle heat, and rectified.*)

Prop. Odour strong, foetid, bituminous; taste pungent, acrid; soluble in water; imperfectly in alcohol; nearly colourless at first, but it gradually becomes brown. — *Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient. — *Use.* In hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheumatism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in tic douloureux. R Ol. Succini f℥j. tinct. opii f℥ss. misce. — *Dose.* ℥v. to ℥xij. rubbed up with mucilage. — *Off. Prep.* Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus, L.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. L. E. Sulphurated Oil. (*Sulphuris Loti ℥ij. Olivæ Olei Oj. Heat the oil in a large*

iron pot, and throw in the sulphur by degrees, stirring the mixture after each addition, till they unite.)

Prop. Odour extremely foetid; taste acrid; colour reddish brown; thick. — *Oper.* Stimulant, irritating; externally detergent. — *Use.* Now seldom given internally; but formerly it was much used in coughs, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints, and often proved hurtful. Externally it is applied to foul running ulcers. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$. in a glassful of water. — *Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, L. *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, L.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM. L. D.
Oleum Pini Purissimum, E. Rectified Oil of Turpentine.
(*Olei Terebinthinæ* Oj. *Aquæ* Oiv. *Distil over the oil.*)

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste hot, pungent; colourless, limpid, lighter than water, volatile; sparingly soluble in alcohol. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, rubefacient. — *Use.* In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive uterine hæmorrhagies; dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumors; and in embrocation in rheumatism, and bruises. It has lately been given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey, against the *tænia solium*, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$. in the first cases; but for the expulsion of *tænia* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. every eight hours. — *Off. Prep.* *Liniment. Terebinthinæ*, L.

* * * It forms the greater part of a reputed quack medicine, *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*.

OLIBANUM. L. *Juniperus Lycia*, *Gummi Resina*, E.
Olibanum Gummi Resina, D. *Olibanum*. (For class and order, see *Juniperi Baccæ*. Arabia.)

Comp. Gum, resin, essential oil. — *Prop.* Odour peculiar, aromatic: taste bitterish, slightly pungent; in grains of

different sizes, semi-transparent, brittle; colour reddish yellow; partly soluble in alcohol; forms a milky emulsion when triturated with water. — *Oper.* Stimulant. — *Use.* Seldom used, except as a perfume in sick rooms.

LIVÆ OLĒUM. L. Olea Europea, Fructus Oleum Fixum, E. Oleum Olivarum, D. Olive Oil. (Olea Europea, *Diand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Sepiariæ*, L. *Jassmineæ*, J. South of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.) Expressed from the fruit.

omp. Carbon 79, hydrogen 21 parts; perhaps some oxygen: or, according to *Braconnot*, of oil of a greenish yellow colour 72, very white suet 28 parts. — *Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; transparent, of the palest straw colour; lighter than water; cannot combine with it, nor with alcohol, but may be diffused through water by mucilage; boils at 600° of Fah. hence not volatile; congeals at 38° ; attracts oxygen, and becomes rancid, when exposed to the air; forms soaps with the alkalies, and lime; plasters with oxides of lead. — *Oper.* Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative. — *Use.* In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state, when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to glysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters. — *Dose.* $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ss.}$ to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j.}$ triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liq. ammoniæ. — *Off. Prep.* Liniment. *Ammoniæ Fortius*, L. E. D. *Lin. Ammoniæ Carbonatis*, L. *Lin. Camphoræ*, L. E. D. *Ol. Sulphuratum*, E. L. *Emplast. Plumbi*, L. E. D. *Emp. Hydrargyri*, E. *Emplast. Oxidi Rubri Ferri*, E. *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Liniment. Calcis*, D. Almost all the cerates and ointments.

OPIUM. L. *Papaver Somniferum*, *Succus Spissatus Opium* Dictus, E. Opium, *Succus Concretus*, D. Opium. (*Papaver Somniferum*, *Polyand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Rhœadæ*, L. *Papaveraceæ*, J. South of Europe. (○)).

Comp. Gummy matter, resin, a volatile oil, and a peculiar salt, which can be obtained in white prismatic crystals besides which, opium generally contains $\frac{1}{4}$ its weight of impurities. — **Prep.** **TURKEY OPIUM.** — Odour heavy, slightly foetid; taste nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm; in flat pieces, solid, tenacious; of a dark brown colour, yellowish when powdered; marks on paper a light brown interrupted streak. **EAST-INDIAN.** — Odour the same and empyreumatic; taste less bitter, but more nauseous, colour darker. Opium is partially soluble in water, and in alcohol, and in vinegar — **Oper.** Stimulant in small doses, but in larger sedative, narcotic, anodyne; operating through the nerves on the living solid; externally its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its sedative. — **Use.** In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhœa and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep in cholera and pyrosis; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel in syphilis; and to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij. in f℥j of water; as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture; as an adjunct to glysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil, in tetanus and other spasms. — **Dose.** Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ss. to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j to gr. iv. its narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints it has been given to a very great extent. — **Incomp.** Alkaline carbonates, muriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, sul-

phates of zinc, copper, and iron, astringent solutions; acetate and superacetate of lead precipitate the watery solution.

* When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by emetics containing very little water, and afterwards acidulous fluids freely exhibited: but these, and all watery fluids, are hurtful if vomiting has not been induced.

Off. Prep. *Opium Purificatum*, D. *Confectio Opii*, L. E. *Electuar. Catechu*, E. *Extractum Opii*, L. E. D. *Pilulæ Opii*, E. *Pil. Saponis cum Opio*, L. *Pulv. Opiatus*, E. *Pulv. Cornu Usti cum Opio*, L. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp. cum Opio*, L. *Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Opii*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, E. *Troch. Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

OPĪUM PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Opium. (*Opii in frustula concisi* ℞j. *Spir. Vinosi Ten.* ℞xij. Digest with a gentle heat, stirring frequently; filter the solution through paper; distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder to a proper consistence; soft for pills, hard for powder.)

Prop. Oper. and Use. The same as opium.—*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ e Styraçe*, D. *Electuar. Catechu Comp.* D.

OPÖPÖNAX. L. *Opoponax*. (*Pastinaca Opoponax*, *Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Italy. 24.*) Exudes from the roots when wounded.

Comp. Gum, resin, an essential oil.—*Prop.* Odour strong, peculiar; taste bitter, acrid; in lumps of a reddish yellow colour, white within; forms a milky solution when triturated with water.—*Oper.* Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.—*Use.* In hysteria and chlorosis, but seldom used.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss.

ORĪĜĀNUM. L. *Origanum*; *Folia*, D. Common Mar-

joram. (*Origanum Vulgare*, *Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. C. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. Indigenous. 2.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, pungent, not unlike that of mint. — *Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In debilities of the stomach, scarcely ever used. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder. — *Off. Prep.* *Oleum Origani*, L. D.

ORIGANUM MARJORANA, *Herba.* E. Marjorana *Herba*, D. Sweet Marjoram. (*Class and order as above.* Portugal. ☉).

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish. — *Oper.* Stomachic, errhine. — *Use.* Chiefly for culinary purposes; and as a snuff in headachs. — *Off. Prep.* *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E. D.

OVUM. L. Egg. (*Phasianus Gallus*, the Common Fowl, Cl. *Aves.* Ord. *Gallinæ.*)

Oper. Nutritive. — *Use.* The yolk and white swallowed raw are said to be useful in jaundice; in convalescencies the yolk is given, beat up with sugar and wine; triturated with oils it renders them miscible with water.

OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM. E. D. Red Oxide of Iron. (*The sulphate of iron exposed to a strong heat, till it becomes red. The Dublin College orders it to be washed and dried on blotting paper.*) A peroxide.

Comp. Iron 52, oxygen 48 parts, in 100 of the oxyd: if it be not washed, it contains also a small portion of red sulphate of iron. — *Prop.* Taste styptic: the Edinburgh preparation deliquesces. — *Oper.* Tonic, stimulant. — *Use.* In the same cases as the other salts of iron; rarely used. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x. — *Off. Prep.* *Murias Ammoniac et Ferri*, E. D.

OXIDUM PLUMBI RUBRUM. E. Red Oxide of Lead; *Minium.*

Comp. Lead 88, oxygen 12 parts. A tritoxide, *Thomson.*)
 — *Prop.* Inodorous, insipid, insoluble in water; a heavy bright scarlet powder, formed of minute shining scales. —
Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

OXĪDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM. E. Tutia, D. Impure
 Oxyd of Zinc. (*Sublimed in roasting ores of zinc with galena.*)

Comp. Zinc 85, oxygen 15 parts: but these proportions are doubtful, and tutty contains some metallic zinc, and argill.
 — *Prop.* Inodorous, insipid, hard, ponderous, rough, and brownish on the outside; smooth and yellow within. —
Use. For pharmaceutical purposes. — *Off. Prep.* *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum*, E. *Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri*, E. D.

OXĪDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM PRÆPARĀTUM. E.
 Prepared Impure Oxide of Zinc. (*Prepared as Chalk.*)
Oper. Astringent. — *Use.* External in ophthalmia; as an adjunct to ointments; and dusted on parts in superficial inflammation.

OXŸMEL SIMPLEX. L. D. Simple Oxymel. (*Mellis Despumati ℥ij. Acidi Acetici Oj. Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper thickness.*)

Oper. Cooling, diaphoretic; externally detergent. — *Use.* In fevers and peripneumonia; as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3j. dissolved in barley water.

OXŸMEL COLCHĪCI. D. Oxymel of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici rec. in laminas tenues sectæ 3j. Aceti distillati ℥ij. Mellis despum. pond. ℥ij. Macerate, in a gentle heat, for 48 hours. Strain by pressure, and boil the liquor with the honey, to the thickness of a syrup, stirring with a wooden spoon.*) Much of the acrimony is destroyed by the boiling.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic. — *Use.* In humoral asthma, dropsy, and gout; inferior to squill. — *Dose.* f3j. gradually increased to f3j. twice a day, dissolved in a cupful of gruel.

OXŸMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squill. (*Mel despumati* ℥iiij. *Aceti Scillæ* Oij. Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.) The boiling is hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virtue of squill depends.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses, emetic. — *Use.* In humoral asthma, chronic cough, dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ss. in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PAPĀVĒRIS CAPSŪLÆ. L. E. Papaver Album; capsules, D. White Poppy Capsules. (*Papaver Somniferum.* Class and order, see Opium.) The ripe dried seed vessels.

Oper. Relaxant, anodyne. — *Use.* Externally, as a fomentation, (3iv. of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in Oiv. of water to Oij.) to inflamed or ulcerated parts. — *Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Papaveris*, L. E. D.

PETRŌLEËM. L. Bitumen Petroleum, E. Petroleum Barbadense, D.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid; semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils, sulphur; and is partially soluble in ether. —

Oper. Antispasmodic, sudorific; externally stimulant and discutient. — *Use.* In asthma, and pulmonary complaints unattended with inflammation; externally in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, and paralytic limbs, applied by friction. — *Dose.* ℥x. to f3ss.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. (*Prepared from bones and Sodæ Carbonas.*)

Comp. Soda 19, acid 15, water 66 parts. *Thenard.*—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste nearly that of common salt: crystals rhomboidal prisms; efflorescent; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°.—*Oper.* Purgative.—*Use.* In all cases where the bowels require to be opened; particularly adapted to those who are fastidious in taste, as, when dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of the salt is not perceived.—*Dose.* ℥j. to ℥ij.—*Incomp.* Alum, chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.

PILŪLÆ ALOËTICÆ. E. Aloetic Pill. (*Gummi Res. Alöes Socotrinæ in pulv. tritæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILŪLÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Aloetic Pills. (*Alöes Spic. Extracti cont. ℥j. Ext. Gentianæ ℥ss. Olei Carui m̄xl. Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILŪLÆ ALOES CUM ZINGĪBĒRE. D. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. (*Alöes Hepat. ℥j. Rad. Zingib. in pulv. tritæ ℥j. Saponis Hispanici ℥ss. Ol. Essent. Mentha Pip. ℥ss.*)

Oper. In their operation these three are alike, warm, stomachic, purgatives.—*Use.* In habitual costiveness.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥j. made into pills.

PILŪLÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA. L. E. D. Aloetic Pills with Myrrh. (*Alöes. Spic. ext. ℥ij. Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ sing. ℥j. Syr. q. s. s.*)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.—*Use.* In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥j. made into pills.

PILŪLÆ AMMONIARĒTI CUPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniac of Copper. (*Ammon. Cupri. in pulv. ten. triti. gr. xvj. Micæ Panis Div. Aquæ Carbonatis Ammoniac q. s. Beat into a mass, and divide it into xxxij equal pills.*)

Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic. — *Use.* In epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints. — *Dose.* One pill twice a day, gradually increasing the number till five are taken for dose.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ASSÆFÆTIDA. E. Aloet Pills with Assafætida. (*Gum Res. Aloes Socotor. trit. — Assæfætida, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, Mucil. Mimosa Nilot. q. s.*)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, anodyne. — *Use.* In dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amenorrhœa. — *Dose.* Gr. x. in pills twice a day; or at bed time.

PILULÆ ASSÆFÆTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ. E. Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp. D. Compound Pills of Assafætida. (*Gum Res. Ferulæ Assæfætida, — Bubonis Galbanæ — Myrrhæ sing. partes viij. Ol. Succini Pur. partem j.*)

PILŪLÆ GALBĀNI COMPOSĪTÆ. L. Compound Galbanum Pills. (*Galbani Gum. Resinæ ℥j. Myrrhæ, Sagapeni, sing. ℥jss. Assæfætida Gum. Res. 3iv. Syrupi q. s.*)

Oper. Both these forms of pills operate as antispasmodics, and emmenagogues. — *Use.* In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills, every night at bed time.

PILŪLÆ CAMBŌGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Camboge Pills. (*Cambogiæ contritæ, Aloës Spic. Extr. contriti, Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. sing. 3j. Saponis 3ij.*)

Oper. Cathartic. — *Use.* In obstinate costiveness. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, occasionally.

PILŪLÆ FERRI COMPOSĪTÆ. L. Compound Pills of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont. 3ij. Sodæ Subcarbon. Ferri Sulphatis Sacch. sing. 3j.*)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In dyspepsia, and

chlorosis. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Mercurial Pills. (*Hydrarg. Pur. ʒij. Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ ʒiij. Glycyrrhizæ Rad. cont. ʒj. Rub the quicksilver with the confectiō until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice-root powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.*)

Comp. Sub-oxyd of mercury, and the other ingredients, the mercury being converted into the black oxyd by the rubbing; hence the name should have been *Pilulæ Suboxydi Hydrargyri.* — *Oper.* Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative. — *Use.* In syphilis, perhaps the best form of the remedy; in some cutaneous diseases and intermittents, attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies, and ileus. — *Dose.* For the former objects gr. v. to ʒj. twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter gr. xij. to ʒj. every three or four hours.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Submur., Antimonii Sulphureti Præcip. sing. ʒj. Guaiaci Gum. Res. contritæ ʒij. After beating together these ingredients, form the mass with balsam of copaiva.*)

Oper. Alterative, diaphoretic. — *Use.* In lepra; secondary syphilis affecting the skin; and old venereal ulcers. The decoction of elm bark, or of sarsaparilla, is generally ordered to be taken at the same time. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x. in pills, night and morning.

PILULÆ RHĒI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati in pulv. tritæ ʒj. Gum. Res. Aloës Soccot. ʒvj. Myrrhæ ʒiv. Ol. Vol. Menthæ Pip. ʒss. Beat them into a mass with syrup of orange-peel.*) *Oper.* Laxative, stomachic. — *Use.* In dyspepsia attended with costiveness. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. twice a day.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO. L. Pills of Soap and Opium. (*Opii Duri Contriti* ʒiv. *Saponis Duri* ʒij.) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium.

PILULÆ OPIATÆ. E. Opiate Pills. (*Opii partem unam* Ext. *Glycyrrhizæ Glab.* partes vij. *Fruct. Myrti Pimentæ* partes ij.) Gr. v. contain gr. ss. of opium.

PILULÆ E STYRACE. D. Storax Pills. (*Styracis Purif.* ʒiij. *Opii Purif. Mellis, Croci, sing.* ʒj.) Gr. vj. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. These three forms are intended to operate as sedatives, and anodynes. — *Use.* To procure sleep. The name given by the Dublin College is well adapted for cases where the patient or his friends may have an objection to opium, as it can thus be given without appearing in the prescription.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E. *Pilulæ Scillæ cum Zingibere*, D. Compound Squill Pills. (*Scillæ Rad. recent. exsiccata et cont.* ʒj. *Zingiberis Rad. contrita, Saponis Duri, sing.* ʒiij. *Ammoniaci contriti* ʒij. Form the mass with syrup.)

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic. — *Use.* In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax, and other dropsies. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. twice or three times a day.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. D. *Myrtus Pimenta, Fructus Vulgo, Piper* [Jamaicense, E. *Pimenta Berries.* (*Myrtus Pimenta, Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Hesperideæ, L. Myrti, J. West Indies.* ʒ.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; taste pungent, but mixed like the odour, colour reddish brown. (*The unripe fruit dried.*) — *Oper.* Stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* Chiefly as a condiment and as an adjunct to other medicines. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. — *Off. Prep.* *Aqua Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum P*

mentæ, L. E. D. *Spir. Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Pilulæ Opiatæ*, E
Syrupus Rhamni, L.

PĪPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS. L. Piper Longum; Fructus, E. D. Long Pepper. (*Diand. Trigyn. N. O. Piperitæ*, L. Amboyna. 4.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; small round grains disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle. — *Oper.* Stimulant, carminative, tonic. — *Use.* In dyspepsia, attended with flatulence; retrocedent gout; and paralysis. As a domestic condiment. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. — *Off. Prep.* *Confectio Opii*. L. *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.* L. D. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* L. *Tinctura Cinnamomi Comp.* L. E. D.

PĪPĒR NIGRUM. L. Piper Nigrum, *Fructus*, E. Piper Nigrum, *Baccæ*, *Semen*. D. Black Pepper. (*Class and order as above.* Ceylon. 2.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pungent, fiery; colour black, corrugated on the surface. Its pungency depends on an essential oil. — *Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* To check nausea in gouty habits; remove hiccup; and increase excitement in palsy. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to gr. xv. variously combined. — *Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp.* E. *Ung. Piperis Nigri*, D.

* * * White pepper is the same fruit, freed from its cuticle by a preparation of calcareous earth called *Chinam*, applied before it is dried. It is less pungent.

PIX ARĪDA. L. *Pinus Abies*, (*vide Abietis Resinam*) *Resina Sponte Concreta*, *vulgo*, *Pix Burgundica*, E. *Pix Burgundica*, D. Dried Pitch, or Burgundy Pitch.

Comp. Resin, an essential oil. — *Prop.* Concrete, semi-transparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant. — *Oper.* Rub-

facient, generally exciting an exudation of serous fluid. —

Use. Externally spread on leather as plasters; in catarrh, pertussis, dyspnœa. — *Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Picis Comp.* L. E.

Emplast. Meloes Vesic. Comp. E. *Emplast. Calefaciens*, D.

PIX LIQUIDA. L. D. *Resina Empyreumatica*, Pix. Liquidida Dicta, E. Tar. (*Obtained by heat from the Scotch fir.*)

Comp. Resin, empyreumatic oil, charcoal, acetous acid. —

Prop. Of a deep brown colour, semi-fluid, tenacious; odour empyreumatic. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, externally detergent. — *Use.* Internally in ichthyosis: externally it is applied to foul ulcers, and tinea capitis. —

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*, L. E. D. *Aqua Picis Liquidæ*, D.

PLUMBUM. L. E. Lead.

Prop. Colour light blue; shining, but becomes dull in the air; soft, not very elastic; has little ductility, but is very malleable; taste and odour, when rubbed, peculiar and disagreeable; sp. grav. 11.352. It is easily fused, and very susceptible of oxidizement. — *Use.* For forming oxyds and salts. Metallic lead exerts no action on the animal body.

PLUMBI CARBŌNAS. L. *Oxidum Plumbi Album*, E.

Cerussa, D. Carbonate of Lead. (*Prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed in dung.*)

Comp. Yellow oxyd of lead 84, carbonic acid 14 parts.

(*The yellow oxyd contains lead 90.5, oxygen 9.5 parts in 100.*) — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet; brittle, friable,

snow white, of a minute scaly texture. — *Oper.* Astringent,

sedative. — *Use.* Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

— *Off. Prep.* *Plumbi Superacetæ*, L. E. D. *Unguentum Cerussæ*, D.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM. L. E. Lithargyrum, D. Semi-vitrified Oxyd of Lead, or Litharge. (*A Subcarbonate of lead prepared by heat; often adulterated with other oxyds.*)

Comp. Yellow oxyd of lead 96, carbonic acid 4 parts in 100. — *Prop.* In scales of a whitish red colour; semi-vitrified. — *Use.* For pharmaceutical purposes. — *Off. Prep.* *Liquor Plumbi Acetatis*, L. D. *Emplast. Plumbi*, L. E. D. *Ceratum Saponis*, L.

PLUMBI SUPERACĒTAS. L. *Acetis Plumbi*, E. *Acetas Plumbi*, D. Superacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Carbon. ℥j. Acidi Acetici cong. jss. Boil the carbonate with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle, that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals, and dry them in blotting paper.*)

Comp. Oxyd of lead 58, acetic acid 26, water of crystallization 16 parts. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet, styptic; colour very white, with a silky lustre; crystals spicular; soluble in 24 parts of water, and partially decomposed even in distilled water, the solution becoming turbid; soluble also in alcohol; sp. grav. 2.345. — *Oper.* Astringent: in weak solutions cooling and sedative; in strong (3j. to water f3vj.) stimulant. — *Use.* Internal in visceral hæmorrhagies combined with opium, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects; but acids and ascensent food must be avoided. External, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c. — *Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. jss. made into a pill with gr. ss. of opium and crumb of bread. Distilled water must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added. — *Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, acids. — *Off. Prep.* *Ceratum Plumbi Superacetatis*, L. E. D. *Acidum Acetosum Forte*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E.

PORRI RADIX, (*bulbus?*) L. Leek Root or Bulb. (*For class and order, see Alii Radix.*)

Prop. Odour peculiar, fragrant; taste sweetish, slightly acrid. — *Oper.* Expectorant, diuretic. — *Use.* The juice of the recent bulb expressed has been advantageously used in dropsies, and humoral asthma. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒss. rubbed up with sugar, and mixed in water.

POTASSA IMPURA. L. Carbonas Potassæ Impurus, E. Cineres Clavellati, D. Impure Potass. (*The Pearl Ash of Commerce.*)

Comp. Subcarbonate of potass, sulphate of potass, muriate of potass, silex, oxide of iron, argil. — *Use.* For preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.

POTASSA FUSA L. Potassa, E. Kali Causticum, D. Fused Potass. (*Prepared by evaporating the solution of potass to dryness in a glass vessel.*)

Comp. A peculiar metal named potassium 86.1, oxygen 13.9 in 100 parts of pure potass; but fused potass contains also a little carbonate of potass, silex, lime, and oxyd of iron, which do not affect its medical properties. — *Prop.* Solid; of a grey colour; deliquescent in the air; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to its dissolving the skin. (*It is generally run into little cylindrical moulds which are covered with paper, and kept in well-corked phials.*) — *Oper.* Powerfully escharotic. — *Use.* For forming issues. It has also been used to remove strictures.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. Kali Causticum cum Calce, D. (*Liquoris Potassæ Oij. Calcis rec. ℥j. Boil the solution of potass to Oj. then add the lime, slaked with water, and mix.*)

Comp. Potass and lime, mechanically mixed. — *Oper.* and *Use.* The same as the former, but more manageable, as it is less deliquescent.

POTASSÆ ACETĀS. L. Acetis Potassæ, E. Acetas Kali, D. Acetate of Potass. (*Potassæ Subcarbon. ℥jss.*)

Acidi Acetici cong. j. Mix, and evaporate by heat to one half, adding by degrees enough of acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Again evaporate and strain; then evaporate in a water bath to dryness.)

Comp. Potass 61.5, acid and water 38.5. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste sharp, pungent; white, shining; texture foliated, deliquescent; soluble in an equal weight of water; also in alcohol. The watery solution decomposes spontaneously. — *Oper.* Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent. — *Use.* In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions. — *Dose.* ℥j. to 3j. or more; ʒij. to ʒiij. open the bowels. — *Incomp.* Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and magnesia, muriate of ammonia, tartrate of potass. — *Off. Prep.* *Acetas Hydrargyri*, E. D. *Tinct. Acetatis Ferri*, D. *Acidum Aceticum*, D.

POTASSÆ CARBŌNAS. L. Carbonate of Potass. (*Potassæ Subcarb. ex Tartaro* ℔bj. *Ammoniaæ Subcarb.* ʒiij. *Aq. dist.* Oj. Dissolve the subcarbonate, and add to it the ammonia; then expose it to a heat of 180 in a sand bath for three hours, and set it aside to crystallize. Treat the residuary fluid in the same manner, and again set it aside to crystallize.)

Comp. Potass 40, carbonic acid 43, water of crystallization 17 parts. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste alkaliescent, but not caustic like the subcarbonate; crystals white, quadrangular prisms; permanent in the air; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°. — *Oper.* Diuretic, antacid, deobstruent. — *Use.* In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. properly diluted; ℥j. dissolved in fʒviij. of water, and mixed with fʒiv. of lemon juice, forms a better effervescing draught than the subcarbonate. — *Incomp.* Lime, or lime water.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. Nitrum, D. Nitrate of Potass

or Nitre. (*Formed in an impure state by nature in warm climates, as India; and by means of artificial composts in France.*)

Comp. Potass 51.8, nitric acid 44, water 4.2, in 100 of nitrate. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste cool, bitterish, penetrating; crystals six sided prisms; permanent in the air; brittle; soluble in 7 parts of water at 60°. — *Oper.* Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling, detergent. — *Use.* In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hæmorrhagies, mania, gonorrhœa. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in almond mixture, or some other vehicle. In doses of ʒj. it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death. — *Incomp.* Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda, and of magnesia, alum. — *Off. Prep.* *Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ*, E.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. Carbonas Potassæ, E. Subcarbonas Kali, D. Subcarbonate of Potass. (*A filtered solution of the impure subcarbonate evaporated to dryness.*)

Comp. Potass 60, carbonic acid 28, water 6, in 100 parts, the remainder being silex, sulphate of potass, and argil. *Kirwan.* — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste acid; in the form of coarse white grains; deliquescent in the air. — *Oper.* and *Use.* The same as the carbonate. — *Off. Prep.* *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis*, L. D.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. Sulphas Kali, D. Sulphas of Potass. (*The salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid dissolved, and the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potass; and crystallized.*)

Comp. Potass 67.6, acid 31, water 1.4, in 100 parts of sulphate. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals small, six-sided prisms, ended by six-sided pyramids, grouped;

hard, transparent, permanent in the air; soluble in 16 parts of water at 60° ; insoluble in alcohol. — *Oper.* Purgative, deobstruent. — *Use.* In the visceral obstructions to which children are liable; and as an adjunct to other purgatives. — *Dose.* \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} j. acts as a deobstruent; \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} vj. purge. — *Incomp.* Nitric and muriatic acids, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver.

POTASSÆ SULPHURĒTUM. L. E. Sulphuretum Kali, D. Sulphuret of Potass. (*Sulphuris Loti \mathfrak{z} j. Potassæ Subcarbonatis \mathfrak{z} ij. Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.*) It is necessary first to dry the subcarbonate in a crucible exposed to a red heat.

Prop. Inodorous while dry, but when moistened, fœtid; taste acid, bitter; colour a liver brown; solid, brittle, deliquescent; decomposed by water. — *Oper.* Expecto- rant, diaphoretic; externally detergent. — *Use.* It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much benefit; chronic catarrh, and rheumatism; arthritic cases; herpetic, and other cutaneous diseases; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies, and tinea capitis. It also is an antidote against arsenical and saturnine poisons. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xv. combined with soap, or cicuta, in pills, twice or thrice a day. — *Incomp.* Acids.

POTASSÆ SUPER-SULPHAS. L. Super Sulphate of Potass. (*The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.*)

Comp. Sulphate of potass 37, excess of acid 33 parts. —

Prop. Inodorous; taste a strong acid; soluble in two parts of water at 60° ; insoluble in alcohol. — *Oper.* Re- frigerant and purgative. — *Use.* In cases where it is wished to exhibit sulphuric acid, and at the same time open the bowels. — *Dose.* \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} ij.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS. L. Supertartris Potassæ Impurus, E. Tartarum Crystalli, D. Supertartrate Potass. (*The tartar of wine purified.*)

Comp. Potass 33, acid 57, water 7 parts in 100 of supertartrate. *Menard.*—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste acid, harsh; crystals small, irregular; require 60 parts of water at 60° to dissolve them; brittle, pulverulent; decomposed when kept in solution.—*Oper.* Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.—*Use.* In ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habitus. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of imperial.—*Dose.* ʒi to ʒiij. combined with ʒj. of sodæ sub-boras, to excite the kidneys: to open the bowels ʒiv. to ʒj. diluting freely.—*Off. Prep.* Ferrum Tartarizatum, L. D. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp. E. Pulv. Scammonii Comp. E. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. Potassæ Tartras, L. E. D.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. Tart̄ris Potassæ, E. Tartarum Kali, D. Tartrate of Potass. (*Formed by saturating the excess of acid of the supertartrate with subcarbonate of potass.*)
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; generally in the form of a white granular powder; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°, soluble in alcohol.—*Oper.* Purgative.—*Use.* To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and to resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of which it corrects.—*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. in solution.—*Incompatibles.* Acids; infusion of tamarinds, and other acid fruits; lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, potass, and magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate and superacetate of lead, and muriate of ammonia.

PRUNA. L. Prunus Gallica, Fructus, E. D. Prunella.

(*Prunus Domestica*, Octand. Trigyn. N. O. *Pomaceæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. South of Europe. h_2 .)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, acidulous. — *Oper.* Cooling, laxative, nutrient. — *Use.* In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet in fever. — *Off. Prep.* *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. *Santalum Rubrum*; *Lignum*, E. D. Red Saunder's Wood. (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*, *Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Papilionaceæ*. East Indies. h_2 .)

Prop. Inodorous, nearly insipid; colour deep bright red. — *Use.* As a colouring material.

PTEROCARPUS DRACO; *Resina vulgo Sanguis Draconis*, E. (*Class and order as above.* South America. h_2 .)
An exudation from the bark.

Comp. Resin, colouring matter. — *Prop.* Inodorous; insipid; in small dark red masses; pulverulent; powder a bright crimson; soluble in alcohol, and expressed oils. — *Oper.* Supposed, improperly, to be astringent. — *Use.* Scarcely used for any purpose.

PULĒGIUM. L. *Pulegium*; *Herba*, E. D. Penny Royal. (*Menthæ Pulegium.* For *Class and Order*, see *Menthæ*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent, not unlike that of spearmint. — *Oper.* Expectorant, diaphoretic. — *Use.* In asthma and pertussis, but of no value; seldom used. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. — *Off. Prep.* *Aquæ Pulegii*, L. E. D. *Oleum Pulegii*, L. D. *Spiritus Pulegii*, L.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM CANELLA. D. Powder of Aloes with Canella. (*Alöes Hepaticæ* ℥j. *Canellæ Albæ* ʒiij. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix.)

per. Warm, cathartic. — *Use.* In costiveness, but not well adapted to be used as a powder. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj.

PULVIS ALOËS COMPOSITUS. L. Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco, D. Compound Powder of Aloes. (*Aloës Spic. Ext. ℥jss. Guaiaci Gum. Res. ℥j. Pulv. Cinnam. Comp. ℥ss. Rub the Aloes and Guaiacum separately, then mix the whole.*)

Oper. Warm, cathartic, stomachic, sudorific. — **Use.** In dyspepsia, attended with a sluggish state of the bowels spasmodic affections of the intestinal canal; jaundice; and obstinate costiveness. — **Dose.** Gr. x. to ℥j.

* * *All aloetic powders should be exhibited in the form of pills to lessen the taste of the aloes.*

PULVIS ANTIMONIĀLIS. L. D. Oxidum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis, E. (*A Protoxide, combined with Phosphate of Lime.*)

Comp. Oxyd of antimony 57, phosphate of lime 43, in 10 parts. — **Prop.** Inodorous, insipid; in the form of a white powder; insoluble in water. — **Oper.** Febrifuge, diaphoretic, alterative; in large doses emetic, purgative. — **Us.** In febrile diseases, and every case in which diaphoresis can be useful; and in small doses in cutaneous diseases. — **Dose.** Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in pills combined with opium & camphor, every six or eight hours, diluting freely in the intervals.

PULV. CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Pulv. Aromaticus, E. D. Compound Powder of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. Cort. ℥ij. Cardamomii Sem. ℥jss. Zingiberis Rad. ℥j. Piperis Longi Fructus ℥ss. Rub them together to a very fine powder.*)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative. — **Use.** In cold, decayed, phlegmatic habits to assist digestion, and expel flatulency but chiefly used to give warmth to other compositions. — **Dose.** Gr. x. to ℥j. or more.

PULVIS ASĀRI COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compot

Powder of Asarabacca. (*Folior. Asari Europæi partes tres. Fol. Origani Majoranæ, Florum Lavand. Spicæ, sing. partem unam. Rub into a powder.*)

Oper. Errhine. — *Use.* In chronic headaches; serous apoplexy; and obstinate ophthalmia, avoiding exposure to cold. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. viij. snuffed up the nostrils at bed time.

PULVIS CONTRAJĖRVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound powder of Contrajerva. (*Contrajervæ Rad. contritæ ʒv. Testarum præp. lbjss. Mix.*)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific. — *Use.* In typhus, and low fevers; the malignant exanthematæ; sinking stage of dysentery; and in atonic gout. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒss. generally rubbed up with mucilage and mint water.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI. D. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn. (*The Hartshorn burnt, and rubbed to a powder.*)

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. L. Pulv. Opiatus, E. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with Opium. (*Opii duri cont. ʒj. Cornuum Ustor. et Præparatorum ʒj. Coccorum cont. ʒj. Mix.*) Gr. x. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne. — *Use.* To procure sleep, and allay pain. It is chiefly adapted for children, as the opium can thus be exhibited in small quantities. — *Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

PULVIS CRĖTÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Compositus, E. Compound Powder of Chalk. (*Cretæ præp. lbss. Cinnamomi Cort. ʒiv. Tormentillæ Rad. Acutiæ Gum sing. ʒiij. Piperis Longi Fructus ʒiv. Reduce them separately into a fine powder, and mix.*)

Oper. Antacid, stomachic, absorbent. — *Use.* In acidity of the stomach; and the diarrhœas attendant on low fevers.

—Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. rubbed up with mucilage and cinnamon water.

PULVIS CRĒTÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L.
Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium. (*Pulv. Crētæ Comp. ℥vjss. Opii duri cont. ℥iv. Mix.*) Contains gr. j. of opium in gr. 40.

Oper. Anodyne, absorbent. — *Use.* In the same cases as the former. As an anodyne to children affected with irritative diarrhœa during dentition. — *Dose.* ℥j. to ℥ij. for adults.

PULVIS JALĀPÆ COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Jalap. (*Pulv. Rad. Convolvuli Jalapæ partem j. Super-tartratis Potassæ partes ij. Rub them together to a fine powder.*)

Oper. Purgative. — *Use.* In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases; and in dropsy — *Dose.* ℥j. to ℥ij. for adults; gr. viij. to gr. xij. for children.

PULVIS IPECACŪANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, E. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ Rad. cont., Opii duri cont. sing. ℥j. Potassæ Sulphatis cont. ℥j. Mix.*)

Oper. Diaphoretic. — *Use.* In rheumatism, dropsy, gonorrheas, fevers, dysentery, and diabetes. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ℥j. in pills or bolus, diluting freely with tepid fluids, but not immediately after taking it, as it is apt to produce vomiting.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Kino. (*Kino ℥xv. Cinnam. Cort. ℥iv. Opii duri ℥j. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.*) Gr. xx. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent. — *Use.* In chronic diarrhœas, leucorrhœas and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhagies. — *Dose.* Gr. to ℥j. in aqueous fluids.

PULVIS SCAMMONEÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. Compound Powder of Scammony. (*Scammoneæ Gum Resinæ, Ext. Jalapæ duri, sing. ℥ij. Zingiberis Rad. ℥ss. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.*)

Oper. Cathartic. — *Use.* In hydropic and worm cases; and to remove mucous obstructions in children. — *Dose.* Gr. viij. to gr. xv.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. D. Powder of Yellow Bladder Wrack. (*The wrack, in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible, with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder, to be kept in close vessels.*)

Oper. Deobstruent. — *Use.* In bronchocele, and other scrofulous swellings; cutaneous diseases. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥ij. mixed in treacle or honey.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Senna. (*Sennæ Foliarum, Potassæ Supertartratis, sing. ℥ij. Scammon. Gum. Res. ℥ss. Zingiberis Rad. ℥ij. Rub the Scammony alone, and the rest together to a fine powder; and mix.*)

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. — *Use.* In costiveness, and in hydropic cases. — *Dose.* ℥j. to 3j. It is an inconvenient preparation, owing to the bulk of the dose.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Powder of Squills. (*The bulb of Scilla Maritima sliced, dried, and reduced to a powder.*) It should be kept in well stopped phials.

Oper. Diuretic, emetic, expectorant. — *Use.* In the same cases for which the squill pill is employed. — *Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. vj. combined with soap, and other substances, in pills, or bolus.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ. D. Powder of Burnt Sponge.

Oper. Deobstruent. — *Use.* In bronchocele, and other scro-

fulous swellings. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. mixed in honey or treacle.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin.

Oper. Mechanically anthelmintic. — *Use.* Against tænia solium; but it is not very efficacious. — *Dose.* ʒj. in treacle, at first, on an empty stomach; ʒiv. the two following mornings, and then a cathartic.

PULVIS SULPHATIS ALUMINÆ COMPOSITUS;
Olim Pulvis Stypticus, E. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumina. (*Sulphatis Aluminæ partes iv. Kino partem j. Rub into a fine powder.*)

Oper. Astringent. — *Use.* In intestinal hæmorrhagies, and obstinate diarrhœa. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to gr. xv. It should be taken in a dry form, as the solution of alum is decomposed by solution of kino.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Tragacanth. (*Tragacanthæ cont., Acaciæ Gummi cont., Amyli, sing. ʒjss. Sacch. pur. ʒiij. Rub the starch and sugar together, then add the tragacanth and acacia gum, and mix.*) The starch might be omitted, as it is not soluble in cold water.

Oper. Demulcent. — *Use.* In hectic fever; catarrh attended with tickling cough; combined with nitre, in gonorrhœa and strangury; and with ipecacuanha powder, in dysentery. — *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒiij. in distilled water, or any bland fluid. Gr. x. render fʒij. of fluid mucilaginous.

PYRÆTHRI RADIX. L. D. Pellitory of Spain. (*Anthemis Pyrethrum, Class and Order of Anthemis Nobilis. Arabia. ♂.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and acrid, its acrimony residing in a resin; the dried root more acrid than the recent. —

Oper. Stimulant, sialagogue. — *Use.* Chewed, it excites a

copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; toothach, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

QUASSIA LIGNUM. L. D. *Quassia Excelsa*, *Lignum*, E. *Quassia Wood*. (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Grui-nalis*, L. *Magnolia*, J. *Jamaica*. \mathfrak{h} .) The Wood of the Root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very intense durable bitter; colour white, light yellow; has no astringency; bitter principle extracted by water and alcohol. — *Oper.* Tonic, stomachic. — *Use.* In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lienteria and cachexia; in hysteria, united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout. — *Dose.* Of the raspings gr. v. to 5ss. but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it. — *Incomp.* Nitrate of silver, acetate and superacetate of lead. — *Off. Prep.* *Infusum Quassiae*, L.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. D. *Quercus Robur*; *Cortex*, E. *Oak Bark*. (*Quercus Pedunculata*, *Monoecia Polyand.* N. O. *Amentaceae*, L. *Europe*. \mathfrak{h} .)

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, styptic; differs from galls in not precipitating solutions of tartarized antimony. — *Oper.* Tonic, astringent. — *Use.* In intermittents, combined with galls, bitters, and aromatics; fluor albus, and alvine fluxes. See *Decoction*. — *Dose.* Of the powder gr. x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Quercus*, L.

RESINA ALBA. D. E. *White Resin*. (*Pinus Sylvestris*. The Scotch Fir. \mathfrak{h} .) Exudes from wounds of the bark.

Prop. Little odour or taste; semi-transparent; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in oils both fixed and volatile,

and alkalies ; pulverulent. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient. — *Use.* Almost never employed internally ; but chiefly to render more adhesive, and stimulating various plasters.

RESINA FLAVA. L. Yellow Resin. (*The residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine.*)

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* In the composition of plasters and ointments. — *Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Cerae*, L. *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, E. *Emplast. Meloez Vesicat.* E. *Emp. Oxydi Ferri Rubri*, E. *Emp. Picis Compositum*, L. *Emp. Resinae*, L. E. D. *Emp. Simplex*, E. *Ceratum Resinae*, L. E. *Ung. Picis Aridae*, L. *Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicatorii*, E.

RHAMNI BACCÆ. L. Spina Cervina, Baccæ Succus, E. Buckthorn Berries. (*Rhamnus Catharticus*, Purging Buckthorn, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Dumosa*, L. *Rhamni*, J. Indigenous. h.)

Prop. Odour faint and disagreeable ; taste bitterish and nauseous ; the size of a pea ; have four seeds ; the juice stains paper green. — *Oper.* Cathartic. — *Use.* In the same cases as jalap and senna, which are superior medicines. Their operation must be assisted with copious dilution, as they excite much thirst, and griping. — *Dose.* Of the recent berries xx ; of the dried ʒj. to ʒij. — *Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Rhamni*, L. E.

RHĒI RADIX. L. Rhabarbarum, *Radix*, E. Rheum, *Radix*, Rheum Undulatum, *Radix*, D. Rhubarb Root. (*Rheum Palmatum*, Palmated Rhubarb, *Enneand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Holoraceæ*, L. *Polygonæ*, J. China. 24.) The best comes through Russia, in round perforated pieces.

Comp. Extractive, volatile odorous matter on which its virtues depends, oxalate of lime, tannin. — *Prop.* Odour aromatic, peculiar, rather nauseous ; taste somewhat aromatic ;

subacid, bitterish, astringent; feels gritty between the teeth; colours the saliva and urine saffron yellow; not very mucilaginous. Pieces firm, but not flinty; external colour a clear yellow; fracture rugged, veined yellow, red, and white; easily pulverized, forming a powder of a fine bright buff yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues. — *Oper.* Purgative, stomachic, astringent. — *Use.* In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particularly of children; and diarrhœa. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss. of the powder to open the bowels; gr. vj. to gr. x. to act as a stomachic. — *Off. Prep.* *Infusum Rhei*, L. E. *Vinum Rhei Palmati*, E. *Tinct. Rhei*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Rhei Composita*, L. *Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe*, E. *Tinct. Rhei cum Gentiana*, E. *Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ*, E.

RHOEADAS PETALA. L. *Papaver Erraticum*; Petala, D. Petals of the Red Poppy. (Papavar Rhœas, *class and order as Pap. Somniferum*. Indigenous. ☉).

Use. Chiefly to impart their fine red colour to a syrup. — *Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Rhæados*, L. D.

RHÖDÖDENDRON CHRYSANTHUM, *Folia*, E. Yellow-flowered Rhododendron. (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Bicornes*, L. *Rhodoraceæ*, J. East Siberia. h.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste rough, astringent, bitterish. — *Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic; overdosed it produces nausea, vomiting, purging, and all the effects of violent intoxication. — *Use.* In rheumatism, and arthritic affections; avoiding the use of liquids while taking it. — *Dose.* fʒj. of the following decoction twice a day. R̄ Rhododendri Fol. ʒiv. Aquæ ʒss. coque per xij. horas, lento igne in vase clauso, et cola.

RICINI SEMINA ET OLEUM. L. E. Ricinus, Oleum e Seminibus Expressum, D. Castor Seeds and Oil. (*Ricinus Communis*, The Castor, or Palma Christi, *Monoecia Monadelph.* N. O. *Tricocæ*, L. *Eupherbiæ*, J. Indies. ☉).

Prop. Seed inodorous; taste acrid, slightly sweetish; kernel white, oily, with a thin dry cuticle; contained in a prickly, triangular capsule. — *Oper.* Cathartic, sometimes emetic. — *Use.* For obtaining the oil. One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operate briskly; but are not used in this country. See *Oleum*. — *Off. Prep.* *Oleum Ricini*, L.

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA, L. Rosa Canina; Fructus Recens, E. Dog Rose, or Hip Pulp. (*Icosand. Polygn.* N. O. *Senticosæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Indigenous. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, acidulous, depending on the presence of uncombined citric acid and sugar. — *Oper.* Cooling. — *Use.* Vide the Confection. — *Off. Prep.* *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*, L.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. L. E. Rosa Damascena; Petala, D. Damask Rose Petals. (*Class and order as above.* Place unknown. ♀.)

Prop. Odour extremely fragrant; taste sub-acidulous. — *Oper.* Laxative. — *Use.* Scarcely used for any purpose, except for the distillation of rose water; and the formation of a syrup. — *Off. Prep.* *Aqua Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, L. E.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. Rosa Rubra; Petala, D. Petals of the Red Rose. (*Class and order as above.* Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Odour less fragrant than that of the damask; taste bitterish, astringent. — *Oper.* Astringent, tonic. — *Use.* See the preparations of it. — *Off. Prep.* *Confectio Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Mel. Rosæ*, L. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, E.

ROSMARINI CACŪMINA. L. *Rosmarinus*; *Summitas* Florens, E. *Rosmarina*; *Herba*, D. Rosemary. (*Dian-dria Monogyn.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiataæ*, J. South of Europe. 2.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, grateful; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, combined with camphor. — *Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent. — *Use.* In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odour to sternutatory powders. — *Dose.* Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss. — *Off. Prep.* *Oleum Rosmarini*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Rosmarini*, L. E. D.

RUBIÆ RADIX. L. D. *Rubia Tinctorum*, *Radix*, E. Root of Madder. (*Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Stellatæ*, L. *Rubiaceæ*, J. Montpellier. 2.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, austere; colour red; imparted to water, alcohol, and essential oils. — *Oper.* Emmenagogue, astringent. — *Use.* In chlorosis and difficult or scanty menstruation; in the atrophica infantum; but its efficacy is very doubtful. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potass, three or four times a day.

RŪTÆ FOLIA. L. D. *Ruta Graveolens*; *Herba*, E. The Leaves of Rue. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Multisiliquæ*, L. *Rutaceæ*, L. South of Europe. 2.)

Prop. Odour strong, ungrateful; taste bitter, pungent; acrid, so as to blister the skin; contains a volatile oil. — *Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue? — *Use.* In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in glysters, in the convulsions of children. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒij. — *Off. Prep.* *Oleum Rutæ*, D. *Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis*, E. D.

SABINÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. Savine Leaves. (*Juniperus Sabina*. Class and order as *Juniperus Communis*. Siberia. 2.)

Prop. Odour strong, disagreeable; taste hot, acrid, bitter depending on an essential oil. — *Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic. — *Use.* In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, and in gout. Externally the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones &c. and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies and tinea capitis. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. of the powder. — *Off. Prep.* *Ol. Volatile Juniperi Sabinæ*, E. D. *Extractum Sabinæ*, D. *Ceratum Sabinæ*, L.

SACCHARUM. L. Sacch. non Purificatum, E. Sacch. Rubrum, D. Moist Sugar.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. L. D. S. Purissimum, E. Double Refined Sugar. (*Saccharum Officinarum*, The Sugar Cane, *Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Gramina. Egypt. 2.*)

Comp. Oxygen 50.63, carbon 42.47, hydrogen 6.90 parts. — *Prop.* In its pure state it is inodorous; taste perfectly sweet; of a brilliant white colour, hard; when impure it has a peculiar taste and flavour arising from extract, mucilage, and oil; in shining grain of a yellow colour. Sugar is soluble in its own weight of water at 60°; also in alcohol; decomposed by the strong acids; but unites with lime and the alkalies; boiled with water forms syrup. — *Oper.* Nutritive; the impure is laxative; externally the refined is escharotic. — *Use.* Seldom given internally with a medical intention, unless to conceal the unpleasant taste of some medicines. It is a certain antidote, however, for the poison of verdigris; and is said to be a preventive

worms. Externally it is applied to fungus ulcers. Hurtful to bilious and hypochondriacal habits; and dyspeptics.—

Off. Prep. Syrupi Omnes, L. E. D.

SAGAPENUM; GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. *Sagapenum.*

(*Plant unknown, supposed to be the Ferula Persica. Willd.*

Brought from Alexandria.)

Comp. Gum, resin, and essential oil. — *Prop.* Odour foetid, alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous; in small agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture. — *Oper.* Antispasmodic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In hysteria, chlorosis, and the same cases as assafoetida, to which it is inferior. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills. — *Off. Prep. Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ, L.*

SALICIS CORTEX. L. *Salix; Cortex.* — *Salix Fragilis; Cortex, D.* Willow Bark. (*Salix Caprea, Great Round-leaved Willow; Salix Alba, The White Willow; Salix Fragilis, The Crack Willow. Dioecia Diandria, N. O. Amentaceæ. Europe. 12.*)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitter and astringent. (*All the species are nearly the same.*) — *Oper.* Tonic, astringent. — *Use.* In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescency; and in hectic and phthisis. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒjss. of the decoction, made with ʒij. of the bark, in Oij. water, boiled down to Oj. — *Incomp.* Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime water, sulphate of iron.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS. FOLIUM. E. *Salvia, D. Sage.*

(*Diand. Monogyn. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. South of Europe. 24.*)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic; taste bitterish, warm, aromatic; depending on an essential oil. — *Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* In debilities of the stomach,

and intestines; and convalescencies, attended with night sweats. Its infusion is a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula. Weak infusions are used as diluents in febrile diseases.—*Dose.* Gr. xv. to ℥jss. f℥jss. of the infusion, made with ℥j. of the dried leaves to Oj. of boiling water, three or four times a day.—*Incomp.* Sulphate of iron.

SAMBŪCI FLORES. L. *Sambucus Nigra*, *Flos. Baccæ*, *Cortex*, E. D. Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark. (*Pentand. Trigyn. N. O. Dumosæ*, L. *Caprifoliæ*, J. Germany. ℥.)

Prop. Odour of the flowers, sickly; of the fruit the same, but weaker; bark inodorous; taste of the flowers bitterish; the fruit sweetish, slightly acidulous, arising from malic acid; the bark at first sweetish, then bitter, acrid, nauseous.—*Oper.* Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue, deobstruent in small doses.—*Use.* The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavour to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment; the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hæmorrhoids.—*Dose.* Of the juice of berries f℥j. to f℥ij.; of the bark gr. v. to ℥j. three times a day.—*Off. Prep.* *Succus Spiss. Sambuci Nigri*, E. D. *Unguentum Sambuci*, L. D.

SAPO DURUS. L. *Sapo*, E. *Sapo*; *Durus*, *Hispanicus*, D. Hard Spanish Soap.

Comp. Recent oil 60.44, soda 8.56, water 30.50, in 100 parts.—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste alkalescent, nauseous; hard, white, soluble in water, and in alcohol.—*Oper.* Purgative, diuretic; externally detergent, stimulant.—*Use.* In habitual costiveness and jaundice in pills, combined with rhubarb, or some bitter extract; but it is more useful externally to bruises and sprains. We have found

much advantage from rubbing the bowels of children in mesenteric fever, and with tumid bellies, with a strong lather of soap every morning.—*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒss. in pills.—*Incomp.* Acids, earths, metallic salts, and alum, decompose solutions of soap.—*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio*, L. *Emplast. Saponis*, L. E. *Ceratum Saponis*, L. *Liniment. Saponis Comp.* L. *Lin. Saponis cum Opio*, E.

SAPO MOLLIS. L. Soft Soap. (*Prepared by boiling oil with caustic potash.*)

Prop. Consistence of hog's lard; other properties the same as the hard.—*Oper. and Use.* As the hard; but scarcely ever given as an internal remedy.

SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Sarsaparilla. (*Smilax Sarsaparilla, Dioecia Hexand. N. O. Sarmentaceæ, L. Asparagi, J. Virginia. 12.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, glutinous; fibrous; of a blackish colour externally, white within.—*Oper.* Diuretic, demulcent.—*Use.* In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargements of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain; scrofula; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; chronic rheumatism; but its efficacy is doubtful.—*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder, or made into an electuary three times a day: see *Decoct.*—*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ*, L. E. D. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp.* D. *Extractum Sarsaparillæ*, L.

SASSAFRAS LIGNUM ET RADIX. L. D. *Laurus Sassafras, Lignum, Radix, ejusque Cortex*, E. Sassafras Wood, Bark, and Root. (*Class and order, vide Lauri Baccæ. Virginia. 24.*)

Prop. Odour not unlike that of fennel; taste aromatic, sub-acrid, sweetish; depending on an essential oil.—*Oper.* Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.—*Use.* In cutaneous

diseases; chronic rheumatism; and as an adjunct to the decoctions of guaiac, &c. — *Dose.* See *Decoction.* — *Off. Prep.* *Ol. Sassafras*, L. E. D.

SCAMMŌNLÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. *Convolvulus Scammonia*, Gummi Resina, E. *Scammonium*; Gummi Resina, D. *Scammony*. (*Class and order as Jalapa*, Mexico. 12.) What we receive comes from Aleppo.

Prop. Odour trifling, but unpleasant; taste bitter, acrid; in small, blackish grey fragments, becoming whitish yellow when touched with the wet fingers; fracture shining. — *Comp.* Resin, gummy extract, nearly in equal proportions. — *Oper.* Drastic, purgative, hydragogue. — *Use.* In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x. triturated with sugar, or with almonds. — *Off. Prep.* *Confectio Scammoniae*, L. D. *Pulvis Scam.* *Comp.* L. E.

SCILLÆ RADIX. (bulbus?) L. D. *Scilla Maritima*; Radix, E. The Bulb of the Squill. (*Scilla Maritima*, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Coronariæ*, L. *Asphodeli*, J. Austria. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, nauseous, extremely acrid; inflames the skin when rubbed on it; the bulb is large and lamellated. Its acrimony, on which its virtue depends, is destroyed by heat, drying and keeping; extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water. — *Oper.* Emetic in large doses; purgative; in small doses expectorant and diuretic. — *Use.* In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; pertussis; in dropsy, and more useful if combined with a mercurial. — *Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v. of the dried root, powdered, and united with nitre or ipecacuanha; or in pills, to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill. — *Incomp.* Gelatin, lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, nitrate of

silver. — *Off. Prep.* *Acetum Scillæ*, L. E. D. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. D. *Pilul. Scillæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Scillæ*, E. D. *Syrupus Scillæ Maritimæ*, E. *Tinct. Scillæ*, L. D.

* * * To dry the squill it should be cut transversely, and the dried sections kept in an opaque stopp'd bottle.

SCROPHULARIA ; **HERBA**. D. Knotty Rooted Figwort. (*Scrophularia Nodosa*, *Didynam. Angiosper.* N. O. *Personatæ*, L. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable ; taste acrid ; becomes almost inert by drying. — *Oper.* Externally anodyne, repellent. — *Use.* As a fomentation in hæmorrhoids.

SENĖGÆ RADIX. L. *Polygala Senega* ; *Radix*, E. Seneka, Senega Root. (*Polygala Senega*, *Diadelph. Octand.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Pediculares*, J. Virginia. 24.) The bark is the active part of the root.

Prop. Inodorous ; taste sweetish at first, then acrid, hot, and pungent ; depending on a resin ; extracted by alcohol and ether. — *Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic. — *Use.* In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced ; humoral asthma ; chronic rheumatism ; dropsy ; croup ? The extract of it, with carbonate of ammonia, has been found useful in lethargy. — *Dose.* Gr. xxx. to ʒij. of the powder ; Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Senegæ*, L. E.

SENNÆ FOLIA. L. D. *Cassia Senna*, *Folium*, E. Sen-na Leaves. (For class and order, see *Cassia Pulpa*. Egypt. ☉).

Prop. Odour faint ; taste bitterish ; active part extracted by alcohol, and by water ; its activity destroyed by boiling in water. (The leaflet should be obtuse.) — *Oper.* Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.) — *Use.* In

costiveness, and dropsy.—*Dose.* Of the powder ʒj. to ʒj rubbed with crystals of tartar, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion.—

Off. Prep. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D. *Extract. Cassia Sennæ*, E. *Infusum Sennæ*, L. D. *Infusum Tamarindi cum Senna*, E. D. *Pulv. Sennæ Comp.* L. *Tinct. Sennæ*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Sennæ*, D.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. L. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*. Radix, E. *Serpentaria Virginiana*; Radix, D. Snake Root. (*Gynand. Hexand. N. O. Sarmentaceæ*, L. *Aristolochiæ*, J. Virginia. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, similar to that of valerian; taste pungent, bitter; fibrous; its active part extracted only partially by water; altogether by proof spirit.—*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.—*Use.* In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in the exanthemata; and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.—*Dose.* Of the powder gr. xx. to ʒss.; or of this infusion fʒx. every four hours. Rk Rad. contusi serpentariæ ʒiv. aquæ ferv. fʒxij. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours.—

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Serpentariæ*, L. E. D.

SEVUM. L. Adeps, Vulgo Sevum Ovillum, E. D. Mutton Suet. (*Ovis Aries*, The Sheep; Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Ruminantia*.)

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. L. Prepared Suet. (*Cut the suet in pieces, melt it over a slow fire, and strain it through linen.*)

Oper. Emollient.—*Use.* It is sometimes boiled in milk, in the proportion of ʒij. to ʒj. of milk; and a cupful given occasionally in chronic diarrhœa; but its principal use is to give consistence to ointments and plasters.—*Off. Prep.*

Emplastrum Ccræ, L. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii*, E.
Ung. Hydrargyri Fort. L. E. D. *Ung. Picis Liquidæ*, L. D.
Ung. Sambuci, D.

SIMAROÛBÆ CORTEX. L. *Quassiaë Simarouba*, Cor-
 tex, E. *Simarouba*; *Cortex*, *Lignum*, D. The Bark
 and Wood of *Simarouba*. (*Class and order of Quassia*.
Jamaica. h.) -

Prop. The bark is inodorous; taste bitter, not unpleasant;
 texture fibrous; yellow on the inside, darker on the out-
 side, scaly, and warty. Both water and alcohol extract
 its virtues. It possesses no astringency. — *Oper.* Tonic.
 — *Use.* In dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, lienteria, and
 dyspepsia. — *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒj. of the powder; but the
 infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy. — *Off.*
Prep. *Infusum Simaroubæ*, L.

SINĀPIS SEMĪNA. L. *Sinapis Alba*, *Semen*, E. D. Mus-
 tard Seed. (*Sinapis Nigra et Alba*, Common and White
 Mustard, *Tetradynam. Siliquosa*, N. O. *Siliquosa*, L. *Cru-*
ciferaë, J. Europe. ☉).

Prop. Inodorous when entire, but when bruised the odour
 is very pungent; taste bitterish, acrid; yielded to water;
 the seeds give out a bland oil by expression. — *Oper.* Stimu-
 lant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient. — *Use.* In dyspepsia;
 a torpid state of the bowels; and chlorosis. The seed is
 swallowed entire, or only slightly crushed; a strong in-
 fusion of the bruised seed is used to produce vomiting in
 apoplexy and paralysis; externally, the bruised seed is
 applied as a cataplasm to the soles of the feet in typhus,
 and comatose affections. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss.; or fʒij. of
 the following infusion. R̄ *Sinapis sem. contusi*, *armo-*
raciæ rad. sing. ʒij. *aq. ferventis* Oij. Infuse in a covered
 vessel for twelve hours; then strain, and add *spir. menthæ*
piper. fʒij. — *Off. Prep.* *Cataplasma Sinapis*, L. D.

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIIUM, *Herba*, E. Common Water Cress. (*Tetradynamia, Siliquosa*, N. O. *Siliquosæ*, I. *Cruciferae*, J. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste pungent, acrid; the acrimony is destroyed by drying or boiling. — *Oper.* Slightly stimulant, and diuretic. — *Use.* In cutaneous diseases but to produce any effect it should be eaten largely as a salad herb, and for a considerable time. — *Dose.* Of the expressed juice fʒij.

SIUM; **HERBA**. D. The Herbaceous Part of Sium (*Sium Nodiflorum*, Procumbent Water Parsnip, *Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Indigenous. 24.)

Oper. Stimulant; supposed to be diuretic; and lithontriptic. — *Use.* In cutaneous eruptions; but seldom used. — *Dose.* Of the expressed juice fʒij. in milk.

SODA IMPURA. (*Subcarbonas.*) L. *Carbonas Sodæ Impurus*, E. Barilla, D. Impure Subcarbonate of Soda (*Prepared by nature in Egypt, &c.; artificially from the incineration of marine plants; and the decomposition of sulphate of soda.*)

Comp. Subcarbonate of soda, potash, and muriate of soda; clay, and other earthy substances. — *Use.* For preparing the pure subcarbonate. — *Off. Prep.* *Subcarbonas Sodæ*, L. E. D.

SODÆ SUBCARBŒNAS. L. *Carbonas Sodæ*, E. D. Subcarbonate of Soda. (*The impure subcarbonate dissolved in water; the solution strained and crystallized.*)

Comp. Soda 21.58, carbonic acid 14.42, water of crystallization 64 parts. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste alkaline, but not acrid; crystals octohedrons, efflorescent, requiring for their solution two parts of water at 60°; they undergo the watery fusion when exposed to heat. — *Oper.* Antacid, deobstruent. — *Use.* In dyspepsia and acidities of the

stomach, united with bitters; and in scrofulous affections.
 — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day. — *Incomp.*
 Lime; acids, unless as an effervescing draught. — *Off.*
Prep. Sodæ Subcarbonas Exsiccata, L. D. Sodæ Carbo-
 nas, L.

ODÆ SUBCARBŌNAS EXSICCĀTA. L. Carbonas
 Sodæ Siccatum, D. Dried Subcarbonate of Soda. (*The
 subcarbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when
 dry, reduced to powder.*)

Comp. Soda 59.86, carbonic acid 40.04 parts. — *Oper.* Ant-
 acid, lithontriptic. — *Use.* In acidity of the stomach;
 but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys; and other affections
 of the urinary organs. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xv. made into
 pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.

ODÆ CARBONAS. L. Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Sub-
 carbonatis* ℥ʒj. *Ammoniae Subcarbonatis* ʒiij. *Aq. Distil.* Oj.
*Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and add to it the ammo-
 nia; then subject the mixture to a heat of 180°, in a sand
 bath, till the ammonia is dissipated. Lastly, crystallize by
 rest, and subsequently by evaporation.*)

Comp. Soda 38, carbonic acid 39, water of crystallization
 23 parts. — *Oper. and Use.* The same as that of the
 subcarbonate. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss.

ODÆ BORAS. L. Boras Sodæ, E. Sub-boras Sodæ, D.
 Sub-borate of Soda. (*Found in an impure state in Thibet
 and Persia.*)

Comp. Soda 17, boracic acid 34, water of crystallization 49
 in 100 parts. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste cool, somewhat
 alkaline, owing to its containing an excess of soda, as the
 Dublin College properly notices; soluble in 12 parts of
 cold water; slightly efflorescent; undergoes the watery
 fusion. — *Oper.* Diuretic, emmenagogue, externally de-
 tergent. — *Use.* Seldom used internally: chiefly as a

gargle or lotion in apththæ of the mouth; and excessive salivation.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. As a lotion—R Soda racis ʒiv. mellis ʒjss. aquæ fʒvss.

SODÆ MURIAS. L. E. Sal Commune, D. Muria Soda, or Sea Salt. (*In an impure state this is one of the most abundant productions of nature.*)

Comp. Soda 53, muriatic acid 38.83, water of crystallization 8.12 parts.—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste agreeable, crystals cubes; soluble in 3 parts water: permanent in the air: decrepitate when exposed to heat.—*Oper.* Tonic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.—*Use.* In some cases of dyspepsia, and worms; in large dose check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in glysters a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant bath.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. In clysters to ʒj.—*Off. Prep.* Murias Sodæ Exsiccatus, E. D. —*Adm.* Muriaticum, L. E. D.

* * Sea water owes its laxative qualities to this salt. 100 parts of water taken from the ocean, contain, at an average, $\frac{1}{2}$ part salt, or common salt 3.25, muriate of magnesia 0.64, sulphate of lime 0.11.

SODÆ SULPHĀS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda, or Glibber's Salts. (*From the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, the superabundant acid being separated with subcarbonate of soda.*)

Comp. Soda 18.48, sulphuric acid 23.52, water of crystallization 58 parts.—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste strongly saline and bitter, nauseous; crystals hexagonal channelled prisms, with dihedral summits; efflorescent; soluble in three parts of water at 60°; undergoes the watery fusion.—*Oper.* Purgative; in small doses diuretic.—*Use.* In constiveness, the most generally employed purgative; bilious colics, largely diluted.—*Dose.* Of the efflorescent

salt in powder ʒiij. to ʒvj.; of the crystallized salt in solution ʒvj. to ʒxij. — *Incomp.* Sulphas potassæ, sulphas magnesiae.

ODA TARTĀRIZĀTA. L. Tartris Potassæ et Sodæ, E. Tartaras Sodæ et Kali, D. Tartarized Soda. (*Sodæ Subcarbonatis* ʒxx. *Potassæ Supertartratis cont.* lbij. *Aq. Ferv.* Ox. *Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and add gradually the supertartrate. Filter the solution; then boil until a pelicle forms, and crystallize. The crystals must be washed, and dried on blotting paper.*)

Comp. Tartrate of potass 54, tartrate of soda 46, in 100 parts. — *Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals eight-sided prisms, the ends truncated at right angles; efflorescent; soluble in five parts of water. — *Oper.* Cathartic. — *Use.* In costiveness; well suited to cases of jaundice, calculus, and puerperal fevers. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒjss.

SOLUTIO ACETITIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci* ʒj. *Aq. Distill.* fʒx. *Solve. Acetitis Plumbi* Div. *Aq. Distill.* fʒx. *Solve. Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the liquor.*) A limpid fluid.

per. Astringent. — *Use.* Externally, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

* *In this preparation a double decomposition takes place; the sulphate of lead which is formed, is insoluble, and the acetate of zinc soluble, on which account they are thus easily separated.*)

SOLUTIO MURIĀTIS BARYTÆ. E. Solution of Muriate of Barytes. (*Muriatis Barytæ part.* j. *Aq. Distill.* partes iij. *dissolve.*) A limpid colourless fluid.

per. Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic, in large doses emetic, purgative, and extremely deleterious; externally

escharotic. — *Use.* In scrofulous affections; glandular obstructions; worms, and cutaneous diseases: but its efficacy is doubtful. Externally to fungous ulcers, and sores on the cornea. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$. twice or thrice a day, and gradually increased till the nausea is produced. — *Incomp.* Sodæ sulphas, alumen, potassæ nitras, and ammoniac nitras.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS. E. Liquor Calcis Muriatis, L. Aqua Muriatis Calcis, D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. (*Calcis Muriatis* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. *Aquæ Dist.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. *Boil and solve the muriate of lime in the water; then filter through paper.* Lond.) A colourless fluid.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, deobstruent. — *Use.* In scrofulous tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility, and laxity of habit. — *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. in a cupful of water, twice or thrice a day. — *Incomp.* Sulphuric and nitric acids; potass, soda, and their carbonates; sulphas sodæ, sulphas potassæ, nitras potassæ, and boras sodæ.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA; E. *Aqua Styptica*, E. Compound Solution of Sulphate of Copper. (*Sulphatis Cupri*, — *Aluminæ*, sing. *Aquæ Oij.* *Acidi Sulphurici* $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$. *Boil the sulphate of copper in water, to dissolve them, and to the filtered liquor add the acid.*)

Oper. Astringent. — *Use.* External, to stop bleedings at the nose, by the application of dossils steeped in it to the bleeding part.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Sulphate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci* gr. xvj. *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. *Acidi Sulphurici Diluti* gr. xvj. *Dissolve the sulphate of zinc in water, then add the water, and filter through paper.*)

Oper. Astringent. — *Use.* As a lotion in the latter stage of gonorrhœa; and an injection in gonorrhœa.

SPARTII CACUMINA. L. *Spartium Scoparium*, Summitas, E. Genista; Semina, Cacumina, D. Broom Tops. (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ.* South of Europe. **h.**)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter. — *Oper.* Diuretic. — *Use.* In dropsies, but very seldom depended on. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder. — *Off. Prep. Ext. Cacuminum Genistæ, D.*

SPIGÆLIÆ RADIX. L. D. *Spigelia Marilandica*, E. Indian Pink Root. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Stellatæ, L. Gentianæ, J.* North America. **4.**)

Oper. Anthelmintic. — *Use.* For the expulsion of lumbrici; in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. L. *Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole Aromaticus*, E. Aromatic Spirit of Æther. (*Cinnam. Cort. cont. ʒiij. Cardam. Semin. cont. ʒjss. Piperis Longi Fruct. cont., Zingiberis Rad. concisæ, sing. ʒj. Spiritus Ætheris Sulph. Oj. Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.*)

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* In faintings and nervous affections. — *Dose.* fʒss. to fʒj.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Spirit of Æther. (*Spiritus Ætheris Sulph. Oj. Olei Ætherei fʒij. Mix.*)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headach externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered with the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient. — *Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. *Spiritus Ætheris*

Nitrosi, E. Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus, D. Spirit of Nitro-
 Æther. (*Spir. Rect. Oij. — Acidi Nitrici, Pondere 3j.*
Mix by pouring the acid gradually on the spirit, be-
careful that the heat does not exceed 120°; then distil, by
gentle heat, f3xxiv.)

Comp. Nitrous æther, alcohol, nitric acid. — *Prop.* Odour
 fragrant; taste pungent; acidulous, colourless; lighter
 than water, volatile, inflammable; soluble in alcohol and
 water. — *Oper.* Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, ca-
 phoretic. — *Use.* In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma
 and dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

Dose. mxx. to 3j. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI. L. Æther Sul-
 phuricus cum Alcohole, E. Liquor Æthereus Sulphu-
 ricus, D. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. (*Ætheris Sulphu-*
Oss. Spir. Rectif. Oj. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic. —
 The same as of sulphuric æther: f3j. in f3vj. of ba-
 water, and syrup of marshmallows f3iv. for a useful gargle
 in slight inflammations of the fauces. — *Dose.* f3ss. to

SPIRITUS AMMŌNIÆ. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum
 (*Spir. Tenuioris Oij. Ammoniae Muriatis 3iv, Potassae*
Subcarbonatis 3vj. Mix, and with a gentle heat distil
into a cooled receiver.)

Prop. Odour pungent, ammoniacal; taste pungent, acrid
Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic. — *Use.*
 paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities. — *Dose.*
 to f3j. in water. — *Off. Prep.* *Spir. Ammoniae Aromaticus*,
L. E. D. Spir. Ammoniae Fætid. L. E. D.

SPIRITUS AMMŌNIÆ AROMATICUS. L. D. Alcohol
 Ammoniatum Aromaticum, E. Aromatic Ammoniacal
 Alcohol. (*Cinnamomi Cort. cont., Caryoph. cont. sing.*
Limonum Cort. 3iv. Potassae Subcarbonatis 1℔ss. Amm.

Muriatis ℥v. Spir. Rect. Oiv. Aquæ Congium. Mix, and distil six pints.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic. — *Use.* In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; it is more grateful, and less acrimonious. — *Dose.* f℥ss. to f℥j. in any convenient vehicle. — *Off. Prep. Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata, L. D. Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata, L. D.*

SPIRITUS AMMŌNIÆ FŒTĪDUS. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum Fœtidum, E. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia. (*Spir. Ammoniæ Oij. Assafœtidæ ℥ij. Macerate for twelve hours, then, by a gentle heat, distil a pint and a half into a cooled receiver.)*

Prop. Odour fœtid, and ammoniacal; taste alkaliescent, acrid, and slightly aliaceous; pale when recent; coloured by age. — *Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma. — *Dose.* f℥ss. to f℥j. in water.

SPIRITUS AMMŌNIÆ SUCCINĀTUS. L. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia. (*Mastiches ℥ij. Spir. Rect. f℥ix. Lavandulæ Olei ℥xiv. Succini Ol. ℥iv. Liquoris Ammoniæ f℥x. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the rest, and shake them together.)*

per. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; the receding of eruptions in the exanthemata; and in atonic gout. It is used in India, with success, against the bite of the rattlesnake. — *Dose.* ℥x. to f℥ss.

SPIRITUS ANISI. L. Spiritus Anisi Compositus, D. Spirit of Aniseed. (*Anisi Sem. cont. ℥ss. Spirit. Ten. Cong. Aquæ quod s. s. ad prohibendum Empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon by a gentle heat.)* A spiritous solution of the oil of aniseed.

Oper. Carminative. — *Use.* In flatulent states of the stomach; but it is often abused, and produces dram drinking. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ss.

SPIRĪTUS ARMORĀCIÆ COMPOSĪTUS. L. Spiritus Raphani Compositus, D. Compound Spirit of Horse Radish. (*Armoraciæ Rad. recent. concisæ, Aurant. Co. exsicc., sing. lbj. Myristicæ Nuc. contus. 3ss. Spirit. Te Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. ad prohibend. Empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. Stimulant, antiscorbutic. — *Use.* Scarcely ever used in scorbutus; but it is a useful adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies attended with much debility. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv.

SPIRĪTUS CAMPHŌRÆ. L. Tinctura Camphoræ, Spirit of Camphor. (*Camphoræ 3iv. Spirit. Rect. Oij.*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne, discutient. — *Use.* Externally against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbnesses, gangrene, and for discussing tumors. — *Incomp.* Water, which precipitates the camphor.

SPIRĪTUS CARŪL. L. D. Spiritus Cari Carui, E. Spirit of Carraway. (*Carui Sem. contus. lbjss. Spir. Ten. Cong. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.*) A spiritous solution of the oil.

Oper. Carminative. — *Use.* In flatulence; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ss.

SPIRĪTUS CINNAMŌMI. L. D. Spiritus Lauri Cinnamon, E. Spirit of Cinnamon. (*Made with lbj. of Cinnamon, and one gallon of Proof Spirit.*) A spiritous solution of the oil.

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* In diseases attended with languor and debility. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv. — *Off. Prep.* *fusum Digitalis*, L.

SPIRĪTUS JUNIPĒRI COMPOSĪTUS. L. E. D. C

pound Spirit of Juniper. (*Juniperi Bac. cont. ℥ij. Carui Sem. cont., Fœniculi Sem. cont., sing. ℥jss. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aqu. q. s. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsies. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥ss.

SPIRĪTUS LAVANDŪLÆ. L. D. Spiritus Lavandulæ Spicæ, E. Spirit of Lavander. (*Lavandulæ Florum recent. ℥ij. Spir. Rect. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.*) A spiritous solution of the oil.

Use. As a perfume, and to make the following articles. — *Off. Prep. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D. Linimentum Camphoræ Comp. L.*

SPIRĪTUS LAVANDŪLÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Lavander. (*Spir. Lavandulæ Oij. Spiritus Rosmarini Oj. Cinnam. Cort. cont., Myristicæ Nucleor. cont. sing. ℥ss. Pterocarpi Ligni con. ℥j. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.*)

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* In languor and faintings; as an adjunct to stomachic infusions. — *Dose.* m_{xxx}. to f℥iv.

SPIRĪTUS MENTHÆ PIPERĪTÆ. L. D. Spirit of Peppermint. (*Menthæ Pip. exsiccatae ℥jss. Spiritus Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. Carminative, stimulant. — *Use.* In nausea, flatulence, and faintings. — *Dose.* f℥ss. to f℥iv.

SPIRĪTUS MENTHÆ VIRĪDIS. L. Spirit of Spearmint. (*Menthæ Viridis exsicc. ℥jss. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. Carminative, stimulant. — *Use.* In nausea, flatulence, and faintings. — *Dose.* f℥ss. to f℥iv. in any proper vehicle.

SPIRĪTUS MYRĪSTICÆ. L. Spir. M. Moschatæ, E.

Spir. Nucis Moschatae, D. Spirit of Nutmeg. (*Myristica Nucleor. cont. ℥ij. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. Cordial, carminative. — *Use.* In faintings; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iv.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. L. Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ, E. Spiritus Pimento, D. Spirit of Pimenta. (*Pimenta Bacchar. contus. ℥ij. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. Cordial, carminative. — *Use.* In flatulent colic, atonic gout, &c. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iv.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, L. Spirit of Pennyroyal. (*Pulegiæ exsiccati ℔jss. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate, and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as that of Spearmint. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iv.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. L. Spiritus Vinosus Rectificatus, D. Rectified Spirit. Spec. grav. 835.

Oper. Use, and *Dose.* The same as of Alcohol.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, L. Alcohol Dilutum, E. Spiritus Vinosus Tenuior, D. Proof Spirit. Spec. grav. 930.

Comp. Alcohol 55, water 45 parts in 100. — *Oper.* Stimulant. — *Use.* In the same cases internally, as those in which alcohol is used; externally still more diluted in ophthalmia, superficial inflammation, and burns; chiefly employed as a solvent of vegetable matters in the formation of tinctures, &c. — *Off. Prep.* *Tincturæ Variæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Omnes*, L. E. D.

SPIRITUS RŌSMARĪNI. L. Spiritus Rorismarini Officialis, E. Spiritus Rorismarini, D. Spirit of Rosemary (*Rosmarini Cacum. recent. ℔ij. Tenuior. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.*)

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* In languors; externally to pair

and bruises: a fragrant perfume. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv. —
Off. Prep. *Linimentum Saponis Comp.* L. E. D. *Spiritus*
Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

SPONGIA. L. D. *Spongia Officinalis*, E. Sponge. (Class
Zoophita, Ord. *Spongia*. Mediterranean and Red Sea.)

Prop. Of a pale brownish yellow colour, light, soft, very
 porous; absorbing fluids by capillary attraction. — *Use.*
Extremal. For absorbing the acrid discharge from ulcers;
 suppressing hæmorrhages, when the bleeding-mouth of
 the vessel is compressed with it; to form tents for dilating
 wounds, in which case the sponge is immersed in melted
 wax, and cooled before being used.

SPONGIA USTA. L. *Pulvis Spongiæ Ustæ*, D. Burnt
 Sponge. (*The sponge is cut into pieces, beat, burnt to a*
friable coal in a covered vessel; and rubbed to powder.)

Comp. Carbonate and phosphate of lime; carbonate of soda;
 charcoal. — *Oper.* Tonic, deobstruent, antacid. — *Use.* In
 bronchocele, scrofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions.
 — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒiij. made into an electuary, with honey
 and powdered cinnamon.

STANNUM. L. *Stannum*, (*Limatura, Pulvis,*) E. D. Tin
 Filings and Powder.

Prop. Odour peculiar, when rubbed; insipid; colour white,
 softish; sp. grav. 7.291. — *Oper.* Mechanical. — *Use.*
 See *Pulvis Stanni*.

STAPHISĀGRĬÆ SEMĬNA. L. D. Staves Acre Seed,
 (*Delphinium Staphisagra, Polyandria Trigynia*, N. O.
Multisiliquæ, L. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. Istria, Apulia,
 Crete. ♂.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste nauseous, bitterish, hot;
 figure an irregular triangle; externally black; white
 within. — *Oper.* Cathartic, emetic, vermifuge. — *Use.*
 Owing to the violence of its operation it is very seldom

given internally; and is only used as a powder, mixed with hair powder, to destroy pediculi. — *Dose.* Gr. iij. gr. x. of the powder.

STYRĀCIS BALSĀMUM. L. *Styrax Officinale*; *Balsamum*, E. *Styrax Calamita*; *Resina*, D. *Balsam of Storax* (*Styrax Officinale*, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bicornes*, *Guaiācinæ*, J. *Syria.* h.)

Comp. Resin, benzoic acid. — *Prop.* Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste aromatic; in masses composed of distinct tears of a yellowish red or brownish colour. Often adulterated with sawdust. — *Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant. *Use.* Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. — *Off. Prep.* *Styrax Purificata*, D. *Pilule Styrace*, D.

STYRĀX PURIFICĀTA. D. Purified Storax. (*Digress the storax in moderately warm water, till it be softened, then express it between iron plates, heated by boiling water, and, lastly, separate it from the water.*)

SUB-MURIĀS HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITĀTUS. E. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury. (*A protoxide combined with acid.*)

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.6. *Prop.* Inodorous; insipid, in a fine white powder. — *Oper.* Antisymphilitic, alterative. — *Use and Dose.* The same as Calomel, from which it differs only in being in a finer powder than the other can be reduced to; on which account it can be more advantageously combined with laudanum for external use.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI FLĀVUS. E. Yellow Sub-sulphate of Mercury, formerly Turpeth Mineral (*A protoxide, combined with acid.*)

Comp. Quicksilver 76, oxygen 11, sulphuric acid 10, water

in 100 parts. *Fourcroy*.—*Prop.* Inodorous; taste acrid; of a bright yellow colour; soluble in 2000 parts of water at 60°, and 600 at 212°.—*Oper.* Emetic, discutient, errhine, alterative.—*Use.* Seldom employed internally, owing to its violent effects; it is, however, a useful emetic in swelled testicles; and, when mixed with liquorice root powder, and snuffed up the nose at bed-time, it forms an excellent errhine in chronic ophthalmia.—*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v.

SUCCINUM. L. E. D. Amber. (*Found on the shores of the Baltic.*)

Comp. A resinous matter, essential oil, and an acid *sui generis*.—*Prop.* Inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent; has a shining lustre; fracture conchoidal; brittle; sp. grav. 1.08; insoluble in water; slightly acted on by alcohol.—*Use.* To afford its essential oil and acid.—*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Succinicum, E. D.* *Oleum Succini, L. E. D.*

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Juice of Scurvy Grass. (*Succi Cochleariæ Off. Succi Sisymbrii Nasturtii, Ex. Herbis Recent. Carptis Expressi, Succi Fructus Citri Aurantii, sing. ℥ij. Spir. Myristicæ Moschatae ℥ss. Mix, and, after the fæces subside, strain.*)

Oper. Stimulant, aperient, diuretic.—*Use.* In scurvy; cutaneous eruptions; obstinate ulcers, owing to a bad state of habit.—*Use.* fʒj. to fʒiij. three times a day.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBŪCI NIGRÆ. E. D. In-spissated Juice of Elder Berries, vulgarly called Elder Rob. (*Succi Baccarum Sambuci Nig. matur. ℔s. Sacch. Pur. ℥ij. Boil, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of honey.*)

Prop. Odour that of the berries; taste acidulous, sweet.

Oper. Cooling, laxative, diuretic. — *Use.* Diluted with water as a beverage in cases of inflammatory fevers; also in catarrh. — *Dose.* fʒss. to ʒjss. diluted with water.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. Sulphate of Barytes. (*A natural production.*)

Comp. Baryta 84, sulphuric acid 16, in 100 parts. — *Prop.* Foliated; spec. grav. 4.4; decrepitates when heated; insoluble in water; soluble in boiling concentrated sulphuric acid; used for preparing the muriate.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHÛRE, E. Sulphate of Potass with Sulphur. (*Nitratis Potassæ pulv. triti, Sulphuris Sublimati, pondera æqualia. Gradually deflagrate in a red hot crucible, and, when cold, put it up in a well-stopped glass-vessel.*) The nitrate is decomposed.

Oper. and Use. The same as the Sulphate of Potass, in which it is converted by attracting oxygen, when exposed to the atmosphere. — *Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒj.

SULPHUR. L. Roll Sulphur. (*A volcanic production from Sicily.*) Impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds.

Prop. Odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid, solid, brittle; sp. grav. 1.99; fusible at 226°, crystallizing as it cools; volatilized by heat, condensing unchanged.

SULPHUR SUBLIMĀTUM. L. E. D. Sublimed Sulphur, commonly called Flowers of Sulphur. (*The sulphur of commerce, which is obtained from Pyrites, sublimed in close vessels.*)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, and a peculiar base. Davy.

Prop. Inodorous, unless rubbed between the fingers, when heated; slightly acidulous; a fine powder, of a bright yellow colour; very inflammable; contains a small portion

of sulphuric acid produced in the sublimation, from which it is freed by washing.

SULPHUR LOTUM. L. Sulphur Sublimatum Lotum, E. D. Washed Sulphur. (*Boiled water is poured on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and the sulphur is then dried.*)

Oper. Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalents. — *Use.* As a laxative in chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, rachitis, asthma, and some pulmonary affections; in hæmorrhoidal affections it is the only laxative that should be employed, united with magnesia or supertartrate of potass. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases; both internally and externally exhibited. — *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒij. taken night and morning.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. L. Præcipitated Sulphur. (*Sulphuris sublimati lbj. Calcis recentis lbij. Boil the sulphur and the lime together in water; filter the solution through paper, and add to it as much muriatic acid as is necessary to precipitate the sulphur; then wash this by repeated effusions of water till it becomes insipid.*)

Prop. The same as sublimed sulphur, only whiter, owing to its combination with a portion of water. — *Oper. Use, and Dose.* The same as sublimed sulphur.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. L. E. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Purif., Sulphuris Sublimati, sing. lbj. Rub them together, until the globules disappear.*)

Comp. Uncertain; supposed to be black oxyd of quicksilver, chemically combined with the sulphur. — *Prop.* Inodorous; nearly insipid; a very black powder, impalpable to the touch; completely volatilized by heat; should not give a white colour to gold when rubbed on it. — *Oper.* Anti-venereal, alterative, anthelmintic. — *Use.* In sy-

philis, but it is the most inactive of the mercurial preparations; in glandular swellings; it is sometimes used against ascarides. — *Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒss.

SUPER-TARTRIS POTASSÆ IMPŪRUS. E. Impure Super-Tartrate of Potass. (*Deposited on the insides of wine casks.*)

SWIETANIĀ MAHŌGĀNI CORTEX. E. The Magony Tree Bark. (*Decandria Monogyn. N. O. Trihilae L. Meliaceæ, J. South America. ʒ.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter, very austere; brownish, rough, scaly. — *Oper.* Tonic. — *Use.* In intermittents; general debility. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij. in powder, or decoction. — *Incomp.* Antimon. tartarizatum, infusion of isinglass, potassæ carbonas, salts of iron.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. Cortex. E. D. Febrifuge Swietenia Bark. (*Class and order as above. East Indies. F.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter; red, brittle, compact, covered with a rough grey cuticle; contains no cinchona. — *Oper.* Tonic, stomachic. — *Use.* In intermittents, and other diseases in which bitter tonics are useful. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij. of the powder.

SYRŪPUS SIMPLEX. L. E. D. Simple Syrup. (*Sacchari Purif. ʒijss. Aquæ ʒj. Dissolve the sugar in water, by a water bath; then set it aside for twenty-four hours; take off the scum, and pour off the clear part from the faces.*)

Prop. Inodorous, sweet, thickish, transparent. — *Use.* To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicines more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.

SYRŪPUS ACĪDI ACETŌSI. E. Syrup of Acetic Acid. (*Acidi Acetosi ʒijss. Sacch. Pur. ʒijss. Boil them so as to form a syrup.*)

Prep. Odour acetous; taste sweet, acidulous. — *Oper.* Refrigerant, antiseptic. — *Use.* In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage; and in scorbutus. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

SYRŪPUS ALII. D. Syrup of Garlic. (*Radicis Alii concisæ* ℥ij. *Aquæ Ferventis* ℥ij. Macerate the garlic for twelve hours; and to the strained liquor add sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Prep. Odour and taste of garlic. — *Oper.* and *Use.* The same as those of garlic. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv.

SYRŪPUS ALTHÆÆ. L. Syrupus Althææ Officinalis, E. Syrup of Marshmallows. (*Althææ Rad. Recent. contus.* ℔ss. *Sacch. Pur.* ℥ij. *Aquæ* Ojv. Boil the root in the water to one half, and press out the liquor when cold; decantate, and having added the sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Emollient, demulcent. — *Use.* In catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks in acute fevers. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

SYRŪPUS AURANTIORUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Aurantii, E. Syrup of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. recent.* ʒij. *Aquæ Ferv.* Oj. *Sacch. Pur.* ℥ij. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; then to the decanted fluid add the sugar.)

Oper. Slightly tonic; stomachic. — *Use.* An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

SYRŪPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNĀLIS. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici Autumn. recent. in frusta tenuia sectæ* ʒj. *Acidi Acetosi* ʒxvj. *Sacch. Pur.* ʒxxxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain with gentle expression; and to the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup.) The bulb should be taken up in the beginning of summer.

Oper. Diuretic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsy; and in humoral asthma. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3j. or more.

SYRŪPUS CROCI. L. Syrup of Saffron. (*Croci Stigmatum* 3j. *Aquæ Fervent.* Oj. *Sacch. Purif.* lbijss.)

Oper. Cordial. — *Use.* As an adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts; but chiefly used on account of its colour. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

SYRŪPUS DIANTHI CARYŌPHYLLI. E. Syrup of Caryophylli Rubri, D. Syrup of Clove July-flower. (*Petalorum Dianthi Caryophylli recent., unguibus resectis* lbj. *Aquæ Bull.* lbiv. *Sacch. Pur.* lbvij.)

Oper. Aromatic. — *Use.* Chiefly to impart its colour to extemporaneous mixtures. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. — *Incomp.* Alkaline solutions.

SYRŪPUS LIMŌNUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Medici, H. Syrup of Lemons. (*Limonis Succı colati* Oj. *Sacchar. Purif.* lbij.)

Oper. Cooling, antiseptic. — *Use.* To sweeten and acidulate barley water, and other diluting fluids, in inflammatory and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iij. or more.

SYRŪPUS MŌRI. L. Syrup of Mulberry. (*Mori Succı colati* Oj. *Sacch. Purif.* lbij.)

Oper. Cooling. — *Use.* For acidulating and sweetening diluting fluids in febrile diseases; and as an adjunct to gargles. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iij. or more.

SYRŪPUS OPII. D. Syrup of Opium. (*Extracti Opii aquosi* gr. xvij. *Aquæ Fervent.* f3vij. Dissolve the opium by maceration; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup f3j. contains gr. j. of opium.)

Oper. Anodyne. — *Use.* An elegant form of giving opium to allay the irritation of catarrh after the inflammatory syn-

toms are abated; for producing sleep in the diseases of children.— *Dose.* f3j. to f3j. or more.

SYRŪPUS PAPAVERIS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi, E. Syrupus Papaveris Albi, D. Syrup of Poppies. (*Papaveris Capsul. exsiccant. et contus., exemptis seminibus* 3xiv. *Sacch. Pur.* lbij. *Aq. Ferv. Cong.* ijss. *Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours, boil to a gallon, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to Oij. and strain while hot. Defæcate by rest for twelve hours, and boil the clear liquor to Oj. adding the sugar so as to form a syrup.*) f3j. contains about gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne. — *Use.* In catarrh, to abate coughing; and in children's diseases, to allay pain and procure sleep. The degree of strength of the preparation is very uncertain. R *Olei olivæ, Oxymellis scillæ, Syr. papav. alb. sing.* f3j. in doses of a teaspoonful in obstinate coughs and pertussis. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3j. according to the age of the patient.

* * * It very readily ferments, in which state its narcotic qualities are said to be destroyed?

SYRŪPUS RHOEADOS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Erratici, D. Syrup of Red Poppy. (*Rhæados Petalorum recent.* lbj. *Aquæ Ferv.* f3xviiij. *Sacch. Purif.* lbijss. *To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals gradually, stirring occasionally; next remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; then express the liquor; defæcate; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.*)

Use. As a colouring matter.

SYRŪPUS RHAMNI. L. Syrupus Rhamni Cathartici, E. Syrup of Buckthorn. (*Rhamni Baccar. Succ. recent.* Oiv. *Zingiberis Rad. concisa, Pimentæ Baccar. contrit., sing.* 3ss. *Sacch. Purif.* lbijss. *Defæcate the juice by rest, for three days, and strain. To a pint of the defæcated juice add the ginger root and pimenta; then macerate, in a gentle*

heat, for four hours, and strain; boil what remains to one pint and a half, mix the liquors, and add sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Cathartic, but attended with griping and dryness of the mouth and fauces. — *Use.* To open the bowels; but owing to its very unpleasant taste, it is seldom employed except in glysters. — *Dose.* f3iv. to f3ij. drinking freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during the operation.

SYRŪPUS ROSÆ. L. Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ, E. Syrup of the Rose. (*Rosæ Centifoliæ Petal. exsiccata. 3vij. Sacch. Purif. lbvj. Aqua Ferv. Oiv.* Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; evaporate the strained liquor to Oijss. and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Gently laxative. — *Use.* In costiveness of weak habits and of children. — *Dose.* f3ij. to f3jss. or more.

SYRŪPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Syrup of Red Rose (*Petal. siccata. Rosæ Gallicæ 3vij. Aq. Bull. lbvj. Sacch. Pur. lbvj.* Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Oper. Mildly astringent. — *Use.* As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to gargles; but it is on account of its colour chiefly that it is valued. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv. or more.

SYRŪPUS SENNÆ. L. D. Syrup of Senna, (*Sennæ Folior. 3ij. Fœniculi Sem. contus. 3j. Mannæ 3ij. Sacch. Pur. lbj. Aqua Ferv. Oj.* Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for twelve hours; strain, adding the mannæ and sugar to the juice, to form a syrup.)

Oper. Purgative. — *Use.* For the costiveness of children and persons of a delicate habit of body. — *Dose.* f3ij. f3jss. or more.

SYRŪPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. E. Syrup of Squill (*Aceti Scillæ Marit. lbij. Sach. Pur. cont. lbijss.*)

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic. — *Use.* In the same cases as those for which the oxymel is employed.

as an emetic it is given only to children. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

SYRŪPUS TOLUTĀNUS. L. Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami, E. Syrup of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani* 3j. *Aq. Ferv.* Oj. *Sacch. Pur.* lbij. Boil the balsam for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor so as to form a syrup.)

Use. Simply to give its agreeable flavour to draughts, mixtures, and emulsions. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv.

SYRŪPUS VIÖLÆ ODORĀTÆ. E. Syrupus Violæ, D. Syrup of Violets. (*Florum recent. Violæ Odor.* lbj. *Aq. Bull.* lbiv. *Sacch. Pur.* lbvijss. Macerate in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; strain, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Very gently laxative. — *Use.* To children; and to impart its blue colour to fluid mixtures, &c. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. — *Incomp.* Acidulated and alkalized fluids, if it be wished to preserve the colour.

SYRŪPUS ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Syrupus Amomi Zingiberis, E Syrup of Ginger. (*Zingiberis Rad. concisæ* 3ij. *Aquæ Ferv.* Oj. *Sacch. Purif.* lbij. To the strained liquor add the sugar, so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Cordial, stomachic, carminative. — *Use.* As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions. — *Dose.* 3j. to 3iij.

TABĀCI FOLIA. L. Nicotiana Tabacum, *Folium*, E. Nicotianæ Folia, D. The Leaves of Tobacco. (*Pentand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Luridæ*, L. *Solanneæ*, J. *America.* ☉).

Prop. Odour, of the dried leaves, strong, foetid, narcotic; taste bitter, extremely acrid; burns with a sparkling light, owing to the nitrate of potass which it contains; its active property, an essential oil, is soluble both in water and alcohol. — *Oper.* Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic,

cathartic, errhine, whether externally applied, or taken into the stomach. — *Use*. In ileus and incarcerated hernia, in the form of glyster of the infusion, or the smoke; in dropsy and dysuria; chewing it relieves the pain of tooth-ach; and, as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions; but it is apt to induce sickness. — *Dose*. See Infusum Tabaci. For glysters 3j. to 5ij. of the plant, to be infused in Oj. of boiling water. — *Off. Prep.* Infusum Tabaci, L. Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci, E.

TAMARINDI PULPA. L. Tamarindus Indica, Fructus Conditus, E. Tamarindus; Fructus, D. The Pulp of the Tamarind. (Tamarindus Indica, The Tamarind Tree Monadelph. Triand. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. East and West Indies. 2.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, sweet; juicy, when fresh and good; the seeds hard; and the blade of a knife thrust into them should not become coated with copper. They contain citric and malic acids, acidulous tartrate of potass tartaric acid, gelatin, mucilage, and sugar. — *Oper.* Laxative, refrigerant. — *Use*. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling 3ij. of the fruit with Ojss. of milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers. — *Dose*. 3ss. to 3ij. often added to cassia, and to mauna. — *Incomp.* Tartrites, and acetate of potass, and soda; the resinous cathartics; infusum sennæ.

TANACETUM VULGARE. Folium Flos. E. Tanacetum Folia, D. Flower and Leaf of Tansy. (Syngen. Polygar Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Discoideæ, L. Corymbiferae, Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, strong; taste warm, bitter. — *Oper.* Tonic, deobstruent, anthelmintic. — *Use.* In gout; hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses; in worms; seldom used. — *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒj. It is drank as tea by gouty people.

TARAXICI RADIX. L. *Leontodon Taraxicum*, *Herba*, *Radix*, E. *Taraxicum*; (*Dens Leonis*) *Radix*; *Folia*, D. The Root of Dandelion. (*Syngen. Polygam. Æqual. N. O. Compositæ Semiflosculæ*, L. *Cichoraceæ*, J. Indigenous. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste at first slightly sweetish, then bitter. — *Oper.* Aperient, diuretic, resolvent. — *Use.* In chronic inflammation, and incipient schirrous of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy; pulmonary tubercles; and jaundice. — *Dose.* fʒij. of the following infusion three or four times a day. R̄ The full grown roots sliced ʒij. water Oij. boil gently to a pint, strain, and add supertartrate of potass ʒiij.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L. *Resina*, *Liquida*; *Vulgo*, *Balsamum Canadense*, E. D. Canada Turpentine. (*Pinus Balsamea*, Norway Spruce Fir, *Monoecia*, *Monadelphica*, N. O. *Coniferaæ*. Canada. ʒ.)

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. L. Cyprus Turpentine. (*Pistacia Terebinthus*, *Dioecia*, *Pentand.* N. O. *Amentaceæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. South of Europe. ʒ.)

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. D. *Resina Liquida*; *Vulgo*, *Terebinthina Veneta*, E. Venice Turpentine. (*Pinus Larix*. The Larch. Class and order of P. *Balsamea*. South of Europe. ʒ.)

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS, L. *Terebinthina Vulgaris*; *Resina*, D. Common Turpentine. (*Pinus Silvestris*, Scotch Fir. North of Europe. ʒ.)

All these turpentines have properties in common, with some-

thing peculiar to each ; the three former are used internally, the latter only externally.

Comp. Resin, essential oil ; the Canadian contains the largest proportion of oil. — **Prop.** Odour penetrating ; taste warm, pungent, bitterish ; colour pale yellow. The Canadian and Chian are thin, limpid, transparent ; the other two thicker, viscid, and less transparent ; soluble in ether and alcohol ; combine with fixed oil : insoluble in water but impart to it their flavour. — **Oper.** Stimulant, diuretic, cathartic. — **Use.** In gleet, leucorrhœa, nephritic affections and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs. United with water by means of yolk of egg, they are given glyster ways in colic, obstinate costiveness, and to destroy ascariides. The latter kinds enter into the composition of plasters. — **Dose.** ℥j. to 3j. in pills or bolus, united with powder of liquorice root ; or emulsion, with mucilage of yolk of egg. — **Off. Prep.** *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, D.

TESTÆ. L. Oyster Shells. (*Ostrea Edulis*, The Oyster. Cl. *Vermes*. Ord. *Testacea*, L. *Molusca*, *Acephala*, Cuv.)
Comp. Carbonate of lime, and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed when the shell is burnt, and pure lime remains.

TESTÆ PRÆPĀRĀTÆ. L. Prepared Shells. (*The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.*)

Oper. Antacid, absorbent. — **Use.** Chiefly in the acidities of infancy ; and during dentition. — **Dose.** Gr. x. to 3ij.

TINCTURA ACETĀTIS FERRI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (*Acetatis Kali 3ij. Sulphatis Ferri 3j. Spiritus Rectif. Oij.* Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass, then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards triturate with the spirit. Digest in a well corked phial for seven days, shaking occasionally. Pour off the clear liquor, after

the fæces have subsided.) A spiritous solution of a mixed acetate.

Prop. Taste extremely styptic. — *Oper.* Tonic, astringent. — *Use.* In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, and rachitis. — *Dose.* mxx. to f3j. in a glassful of water.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOL. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. (*Sulphatis Ferri, Acetatis Kali, sing. 3j. Alcohol Oij. Prepared in the same manner as the former.*)

Comp. Red oxyd of iron, acetate of potass, alcohol. — *Prop. Use, &c.* The same as the former preparation.

TINCTŪRA ALOES. L. D. Tinctura Aloes Soccotrinæ, E. Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicatae Extracti cont. 3ss. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ 3jss. Aquæ Oj. Spir. Rect. f3iv. Macerate in a sand bath until the extracts are dissolved; then strain.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Extract of Aloes. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3jss.

TINCTŪRA ALOES ÆTHERĒA. E. Ethereal Tincture of Aloes. (*Gummi Res. Aloes Soccot., Gummi Res. Myrrhæ, sing. 3jss. Croci Anglici con. 3j. Ætheris Sulphurici cum Alchhole 1b̄j. Digest the Myrrh in the Æthereal Spirit for four days, then add the Aloes and Saffron, and digest four days more.*)

Oper. Stimulant, cathartic. — *Use.* In the same cases for which the other aloetic tinctures are used; and spasms of the stomach. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

TINCTŪRA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ, E. Compound Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Spiccatæ Ext. cont., Croci Stigmatum sing. 3iij. Tinct. Myrrhæ Oij. Digest fourteen days, and strain.*)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* To open

the bowels in languid cold habits; in chlorosis. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTŪRA ANGUSTURÆ. D. Tincture of Angustura
(*Cort. Angusturæ, in pulv. crass. redacti ʒij. Spir. Vin. Tenuioris Oij. Digest for seven days.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Bark, see *Cuspariæ Cort.*
— *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij.

TINCTŪRA ASSÆFETĪDÆ. L. D. Tinctura Feru
Assæfœtidæ, E. Tincture of Assafœtida. (*Assafatidæ ʒij. Spir. Rectif. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Assafœtida. — *Dose.* m
to f3j.

TINCTŪRA AURANTIÏ. L. D. Tincture of Orange Pe
(*Aurantii Cort. recent. ʒiij. Spir. Tenuior. Oij. Macera
for fourteen days.*) A solution of the essential oil with
the bitter of the rind.

Oper. Stomachic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to bitter stomachi
draughts. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. or more.

TINCTŪRA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. T. Benzoin
Composita, E. T. Benzoës Composita, D. Compour
Tincture of Benzoin. (*Benzoini ʒiij. Styracis Balsami ʒij.
Balsami Tolutani ʒj. Alöes Spic. Ext. ʒss. Spiritus Rect. Oij.
Macerate for fourteen days.*)

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In o
asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a langu
circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcer
which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action
the air. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. rubbed up with yolk of egg
and any fluid.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. L. Tinct. Columbæ, E. Tinc
Colombo, D. Tincture of Calumba. (*Calumbæ Rad. cor
cisæ ʒijss. Spir. Tenuior. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.*)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of the root; but more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or the infusion. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3iv.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. L. Tinct. Opii Camphorata, D. Compound Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ʒij. *Opii Duri* cont. *Acidi Benzoici*, sing. ʒj. *Spir.* Ten. Oij.)

Oper. Anodyne. — *Use.* In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, to allay the tickling cough; chronic asthma; pertussis; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required. — *Dose.* f3j. to ʒiij. at bed-time, using after it the inhaler; to children ℥v. to ℥xx. in almond mixture.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. L. Tincture of Capsicum. (*Capsici Baccharum* ʒj. *Spir.* Ten. Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* In the low stage of typhus, cyananche maligna, and other diseases of debility. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. D. Tinct. Amomi Repentis, E. Tincture of Cardamom. (*Cardamomi Sem. contus.* ʒiij. *Spir.* Ten. Oij.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of the seeds. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv. or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. Sem.*, *Carui Sem. Cocci.* sing. contrit. ʒij. *Cinnam. Cort. cont.* ʒiv. *Uvarum Passarum, dentis acinis* ʒiv. *Spir.* Ten. Oij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative. — *Use.* An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to juleps; a good corrective to griping, or cold purgatives. — *Dose.* f3ij. to f3iv.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Tincture of Cascarrillæ. (*Cascarillæ Cort. contriti* ʒiv. *Spir.* Ten. Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark. — *Dose.* f3j. to in any convenient vehicle.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. L. E. T. Castorei Rossici. Canadensis, D. Tincture of Castor. (*Castorei cont. Spir. rectificati* Oij. *Macerate for seven days.*)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In the neurosis, teria; and spasmodic affections. — *Dose.* m_{xx}. to f3i more.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. E. Comp Tincture of Castor. (*Castor. Russici triti* 3j. *Gummi Ferulæ Assæfatidæ* 3ss. *Alcoholis Ammoniaci* lbj.)

Oper. Antispasmodic. — *Use.* In hysteria; cramp of stomach; and flatulent colic. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv.

TINCTURA CATÈCHU. L. D. Tinct. Mimosæ chu, E. Tincture of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti Cinnam. Cort. contusi* 3ij. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. *Macerate fourteen days.*)

Oper. Astringent. — *Use.* In chronic dysentery, and diarrhoea, leucorrhœa, and debilities. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. in with some bitter infusion.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. L. D. Tinct. Cinchonæ cinalis, E. Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifol. Cort. cont.* 3vij. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, it is generally added to the infusion or decoction. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv. or more.

TINCT. CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. Ammoniac Tincture of Bark. (*Cinchonæ lancifol. Cort. cont. Spiritus Ammoniaci Arom.* Oij. *Macerate for ten days.*)

Use. In dyspepsia combined with acidity and languor. — *Dose.* m_{xxx}. to f3iss.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ* Cort. cont. ℥ij. *Åurant.* Cort. exsiccati ℥jss. *Serpentariæ Rad.* cont. ℥iij. *Croci Stigmat.* ℥j. *Cocci.* cont. ℥ij. *Spir. Ten.* f℥xx.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and more frequently, therefore, used in dyspepsia. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. L. D. Tinct. Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi* Cort. contusi ℥iij. *Spirit. Tenuioris* Oij.)

Oper. Astringent, stomachic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to the chalk mixture, and astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam.* Cort. cont. 3vj. *Cardam. Sem.* cont. ℥iij. *Piperis Longi Fructus* cont., *Zingiberis Rad.* con. sing. ℥ij. *Spir. Tenuior* Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the simple tincture; but it is more cordial, and is hence used in languors and weakness. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iij.

TINCTURA CROCI ANGLICI. E. Tinctura Croci, D. Tincture of Saffron. (*Croci Anglici* con. ℥j. *Alcoholis diluti* f℥xv. Digest seven days, and filter through paper.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to mixtures in typhoid fevers, and to camphor mixture in nervous languors. — *Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iij.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. L. D. Tinctura Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Tincture of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol.* exsiccat. ℥iv. *Spir. Tenuior.* Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be

used, and its virtues longest preserved.— *Dose.* $\mathfrak{m}x$. gradually increased to $\mathfrak{m}xl$.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI. L. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. (*Ferri Ammoniata* $\mathfrak{z}iv$. *Spir. Ten.* \mathfrak{Oj} .)

Oper. and Use. The same as of ammoniated iron. It is a convenient mode of exhibiting the remedy to children afflicted with rachitis and strumous tumors. It has also been applied externally to schirrous tumors.— *Dose.* $\mathfrak{f3s}$ to $\mathfrak{f3ij}$.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS. L. E. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. (*Ferrisubcarbonatis* \mathfrak{lbss} . *Acidi Muriat.* \mathfrak{C} *Spir. Rectificati* \mathfrak{Oij} .) Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake it during three days. If there be any fæces, let them subside; then pour off the clear liquor and add to it the spirit.) The Edinburgh College orders the black oxyd.)

Comp. Muriate of iron, alcohol, water derived from the muriatic acid.— *Prop.* Taste very austere, styptic; color brownish yellow.— *Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.— *Use.* Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysuria depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses, repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be produced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.— *Dose.* \mathfrak{m} gradually increased to $\mathfrak{f3j}$.

TINCTURA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanum. (*Galbani min. concisi* $\mathfrak{z}ij$. *Spir. Vin. ten.* \mathfrak{Oij} .)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.— *Use.* In hysteria, flatulency, colic, and chronic asthma.— *Dose.* $\mathfrak{f3j}$. to $\mathfrak{f3ij}$.)

TINCTURA GALLARUM. D. Tincture of Galls. (*Gallarum in pulv. trit.* $\mathfrak{z}iv$. *Spir. Vini ten.* \mathfrak{Oij} .)

Oper. Astringent.— *Use.* In intestinal hæmorrhages;

stinate protracted diarrhœa ; and dysentery. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D.

Compound Tincture of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisæ* ʒij. *Aurant. Cort. exsiccati* ʒj. *Cardam. Sem. contus.* ʒss. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic. — *Use.* An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. D. Tinct. Guaiaci Officinalis, E.

Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Gum. Res. cont.* ℥ss. *Spir. Rect.* Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, laxative. — *Use.* In rheumatic and arthritic cases. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iv. triturated with mucilage or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. L. E. D. Am-

moniated Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Gum. Resinæ cont.* ʒiv. *Spir. Ammoniae Aromat.* Ojss.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. in milk, or any viscid fluid.

TINCTURA HELLĒBŎRI NIGRI. L. E. D. Tincture of

Black Hellebore. (*Hellebori Nigri Rad. concisæ* ʒiv. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Alterative, emmenagogue. — *Use.* In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits, where chalybeates would be hurtful ; in cutaneous eruptions. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. in water, twice a day.

TINCTURA HUMŬLI. L. Tincture of Hops. (*Humuli*

Strobilorum ʒv. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Tonic, sedative. — *Use.* In gout and rheumatism. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTURA HYOSCIAMI. L. D. Tinctura Hyosciami Nigri, E. Tincture of Henbane. (*Hyosciami Fol. exsiccata* ʒiv. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne. — *Use.* To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It does not affect the head, or occasion costiveness. — *Dose.* ℥xv to fʒj.

TINCTŪRA JALĀPÆ. L. D. Tinctura Convolvuli Jalapæ, E. Tincture of Jalap. (*Jalapæ Rad. cont.* ʒvi. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Cathartic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to purgative draughts. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiv.

TINCTŪRA KINO. L. E. D. Tincture of Kino. (*Kino contriti* ʒiij. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Astringent. — *Use.* In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery. — *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij. It must be triturated with mucilage, in order to mix it with aqueous liquors.

TINCTURA LŸTTÆ. L. Tinct. Meloës Vesicatorii, D. Tinct. Cantharidis, D. Tincture of the Spanish Fly (*Lyttarum contus.* ʒiij. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic. — *Use.* In gleet and leucorrhœa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with *Soap* or *Camphor Liniment*, against rheumatic and other pains. We have found it a useful application in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities which sometimes takes place without any apparent cause; and to frost-bitten parts. — *Dose.* ℥x. to fʒj.

TINCTŪRA MOSCHI. D. Tincture of Musk. (*Moschi pulv. redacti* ʒij. *Spir. Vini Rect.* Oj.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of Musk. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiv.

TINCTŪRA MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh (*Myrrhæ contusæ* ʒiv. *Spir. Rect.* Oij. *Aquæ* Oj.)

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, detergent. — *Use.* In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses, and acids in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3j.

TINCTŪRA MURIATIS FERRI CUM OXYDO RUBRO. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron, with the Red Oxyd. (*Oxydi Ferri Rubri* ʒj. *Acidi Muriatici* fʒiv. *Spir. Vin. Rect.* q. s. Digest the oxyd with the acid for twenty-four hours, then boil for half an hour; evaporate the filtered liquor to the thickness of syrup; and add to it, when cold, the spirit; agitate frequently, till the spec. grav. of the tincture is 1050.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of the former tincture of the muriate. It is altogether a superfluous preparation. — *Dose.* m̄x. to m̄xl. or more.

TINCTŪRA OPII. L. Tinctura Opii sive Thebaica, E. D. Tincture of Opium. (*Opii duri contriti* ʒijss. *Spirit Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Anodyne. — *Use.* To allay pain, relax spasms, and procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin, as we have seen in a case of repeated temporary lock jaw, which always yields to it. In fever it should be given when a moisture begins to appear on the skin. — *Dose.* m̄x. to m̄lx. or more.

* * In tetanus, and other violent affections, the quantity of laudanum that can be borne by the constitution is almost incredible. Currie gave fʒvss. in twenty-six hours: see *Reports on Cold Water, &c.*

TINCTŪRA OPII AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. (*Acidi Benzoici, Croci Anglici con-*

cisi, sing. ʒij. Opii ʒij. Olei Vol. Pimpinellæ Anisi ʒss.
Alcoholis Ammoniaci ʒxvj.) fʒj. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In pertussis; to allay the tickling cough in catarrh. — *Dose.* fʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTŪRA QUASSIÆ. D. Tincture of Quassia. (*Scob. Ligni Quassiæ* ʒj. *Spir. Vin. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to stomachic infusions or taken, diluted with water, in dyspepsia; and other cases of debility. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTŪRA RHEI. L. D. Tinctura Rhei Palmati, E. Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ* ʒij. *Cardi momi Sem. contus.* ʒss. *Croci Stigmat.* ʒij. *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

TINCTŪRA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ* ʒij. *Glycyrrhizæ Rad. contusæ* ʒss. *Zingiberis Rad. concisæ*, *Croci Stigmat.* sing., ʒij. *Aquæ* fʒxij. *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

TINCTŪRA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Aloes. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con.* ʒvij. *Gummi Res. Aloes Soccot. tritæ* ʒvj. *Sem. Amomi Repentis cont.* ʒss. *Alcoholis diluti* lbijss.)

TINCTŪRA RHEI ET GENTIÂNÆ. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con.* ʒvij. — *Gentianæ Luteæ con.* ʒss. *Alcoholis diluti* lbijss.)

Oper. All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or purgative, according to the dose of them employed. — *Use.* In dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, diarrhœa; and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlegmatic habits. — *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.; to open the bowels fʒss. or more.

TINCTŪRA SAPŌNIS ET OPĪI. E. Tincture of Soap and Opium. (*Made with the same ingredients as the salivaceous liniment, with the addition of* ʒj. *of opium.*)

Oper. Anodyne, rubefacient. — *Use.* An excellent external

application to chronic rheumatic pains; and sprains, and bruises after the inflammation and tension have been abated by local bleeding and emollient fomentations.

TINCTŪRA SCILLÆ. L. D. Tincture of Squill. (*Scillæ Rad. recen. easiccata* ℥iv. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bulb in substance. —

Dose. ℥x. to f3j. in almond mixture, or mucilage. — *Off.*

Prep. *Mel. Scillæ, D.*

TINCTŪRA SENNÆ. L. D. Tinctura Sennæ Composita, E. Tincture of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ℥iij. *Carui Sem. con.* ℥iij. *Cardam. Sem. cont.* 3j. *Uvarum Pass. demtis acinis* ℥iv. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative, cathartic. — *Use.* In flatulent colic; and to open the bowels in those who labour under atonic gout; and whose bowels have been weakened by hard drinking. It is a useful adjunct to the infusion of senna. — *Dose.* f3ij. to f3j.

TINCTŪRA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake Root. (*Serpentariæ Rad.* ℥iij. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific. — *Use.* United with cinchona infusion in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic headach. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTŪRA TOLUIFÆRÆ BALSAMI. E. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (*Balsami Toluiferæ Bal.* ℥jss. *Alcoholis* ℔j.)

Oper. Supposed to be expectorant; corroborant. — *Use.* Scarcely ever used except on account of its pleasant flavour. The following is an elegant form of giving the medicine in obstinate coughs, devoid of inflammatory symptoms. R *Tincturæ Balsami Tolutani* f3ij. *Mucilag. Gummi Acaciæ* f3j. *Aq. Distillatæ* f3ivss. *Tinct. Camph. Comp.* f3iij. *Syr. Tolutani* f3iij. Take two table spoonfuls occasionally, when the cough is troublesome. — *Dose.* f3ss.

to f3j. or more. — *Off. Prep. Syrup. Toluiferæ Balsa*
E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio, E.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valerian
(Valerianæ Rad. ʒiv. Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In nervous and
 spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the po
 der. — *Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. L. A
 moniated Tincture of Valerian. *(Valerianæ Rad. ʒiv.*
Spir. Ammoniac aromat. Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former; but, on acco
 of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria. — *D*
 f3ss. to f3ij. in milk, or some bland fluid.

TINCTŪRA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of WI
 Hellebore. *(Rad. Veratri Albi cont. ʒviij. Alcoh*
diluti lbijss.)

Oper. Emetic, cathartic; in small doses, alterative, de
 struent. — *Use.* To excite vomiting in maniacal and a
 plectic cases; it has been used in cutaneous eruptions;
 it is a very unmanageable remedy, producing someti
 the most violent effects. — *Dose.* m̄v. to m̄x. being
 being very gradually increased.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Tincture of Ging
(Zingiberis Rad. concisi ʒij. Spir Ten. Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* In atonic gout, w
 it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigem
 griping purgatives. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3iij.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. L. D. Tormentilla Ere
Radix, E. Common Tormentil Root. (Icosand. Polog
N. O. Senticosæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste austere, styptic; i
 knotty; externally blackish, internally reddish. — O
 Astringent. — *Use.* In the same cases as other astringe

but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhœas. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒij. of the following decoction. R *Pulv. crass. Rad. Tormentillæ ʒj. Aq. Puræ Oj. Decoque ad fʒxij. et cola.*

TOXICODĒNDRI FOLIA. L. E. Sumach Leaves. (*Rhus Toxicodendron*, Poison Oak, *Pentand. Trigyn. N. O. Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintacææ*, J. America. ♂.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacid. — *Oper.* Stimulant, and narcotic. — *Use.* In paralytic affections, and herpetic eruptions; but, in the former, its efficacy is doubtful. — *Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. iv. twice or thrice a day.

TRAGĀCANTHA. L. Gummi Tragacantha, D. Astragalus Tragacantha, Gummi, E. Tragacanth. (*Astragalus verus*, *Diadelphia Decand. N. O. Papilionacææ*, or *Leguminosæ*, L. Persia. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid, impressing only a very slight bitter taste as it dissolves; colour whitish; semi-transparent; striated; in thin vermiform pieces; completely pulverulent in frosty weather only; does not form a thin, uniform mucilage with water. — *Oper.* Demulcent. — *Use.* Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheathes the fauces and allays tickling cough; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. — *Incomp.* Cupri sulphas, plumbi superacetas, and sulphas ferri, precipitate its mucilage. — *Off. Prep.* *Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ.* E. D. *Pulvis Tragacanthæ Comp.* L.

TRŌCHĪSCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Troches of Carbonate of Lime. (*Carbon. Calcis præp. ʒiv. Gummi Mimosæ Nilot. ʒj. Nucis Myrist. Moschatæ ʒj. Sacch. Pur. ʒvj.* Rub them together, and form them into troches with water,)

Oper. Antacid, absorbent. — **Use.** Against acidity of the stomach; cardialgia. — **Dose.** Two, three, or more, occasionally.

TRÖCHĪSCI GLYCYRRHĪZÆ GLABRÆ. E. Licorice Troches. (*Ex. Glycyrrh. Glabræ, Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ sing. partem unam, Sacch. Pur. partes duas. Dissolve in warm water, strain; evaporate by a gentle heat, and form into troches.*)

Oper. Demulcent. — **Use.** To allay tickling cough. — **Dose.** Two, or more, occasionally.

TRÖCHĪSCI GLYCYRRHĪZÆ CUM OPIŌ. E. Licorice Troches with Opium. (*Opii ʒij. Tinct. Toluif. Bal. fʒiv. Syr. Simp. ʒviiij. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ, Calida Molliti, Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ in pulv. troch. sing. ʒv. First rub the opium with the tincture; then add, by degrees, the syrup and extract; afterwards mix the powdered gum arabic; lastly, dry them into a mass and divide into troches, each weighing gr. x.*)

Oper. Demulcent, anodyne. — **Use.** For allaying the irritation of the fauces producing cough, in protracted catarrh. — **Dose.** One allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then. Six troches contain gr. j. of opium.

TRÖCHĪSCI GUMMŌSI. E. Gum Troches. (*Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ partes iv. Amyli partem j. Sacch. Pur. partes xij. Make up the troches with rose water.*)

Oper. Demulcent. — **Use.** For allaying tickling cough. — **Dose.** Two or more, ad libitum.

TRÖCHĪSCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. Nitre Troches. (*Nitratis Potassæ partem unam, Sacch. Puriss. partes ii. Form into troches, with mucilage of tragacanth.*)

Oper. Refrigerant. — **Use.** In slight inflammatory throat, and fever, diluting largely during their use. — **Dose.** One or two occasionally.

TUSSILAGO. L. D. *Tussilago Farfara, Folium Flos. E.*
Coltsfoot. (Syngenesia Superflua, N. O. Compositæ Ra-
diatæ, L. Corymbiferæ, J. Indigenous. 2.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, glutinous, subacid. —
Oper. Demulcent, expectorant. — *Use.* In coughs, phthisis,
 other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases. —
Dose. 3ss. to 3j. in milk. It is more generally given in
 decoctions, made with a handful of the leaves boiled in
 two pints of water to one pint; strained and sweetened
 with syrup; the dose, a teacupful occasionally.

ULMI CORTEX. L. D. *Ulmus Campestris. Cortex Inte-*
rior, E. The Inner Bark of Elm. (Pentand. Digynia,
N. O. Hederaceæ, L. Amentaceæ, J. Europe. 1.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, austere, mucilaginous. — *Oper.*
 Tonic, alterative, diuretic. — *Use.* In lepra, and other
 cutaneous affections; but it is generally combined with
 mercurials, as *pilula submuriatis hydrargyri comp.*, to
 which the good effects are rather to be attributed. — *Use.*
 See *Decoction*. — *Off. Prep. Decoctum Ulmi, L. D.*

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRŌSI. E. D. *Ointment of*
Nitrous Acid. (Adipis Suis Scrofæ ℥ij. Acidi Nitrosi 3vj.
Melt the fat, and rub into it the acid gradually, until the
mixture is cold.)

Prop. Colour yellow, consistence firm. It contains a small
 portion of adipocire, fixed oil, and nitric and acetic acids.
 — *Oper.* Stimulant. — *Use.* Applied to foul ulcers and
 herpetic eruptions.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. *Ointment of White*
Wax. (Ceræ Albæ ℥ij. Adipis Suillæ Prepar. ℥iv.)

Oper. Emollient. — *Use.* As a mild covering to excoriations
 and benign ulcers. This is the basis of the majority of
 the compound ointments of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. *Ointment of Yellow*

Wax. This is prepared with the same proportions as former, and is applicable to the same uses.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L. Unguent. Spermat. Ceti, Ointment of Spermaceti. (*Cetacei* 3vj. *Ceræ Albæ Olivæ Olei* f3ij.)

Use. The ordinary dressing for blistered parts, and exarations.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. L. Unguentum Elemi, D. Compound Ointment of Elemi. (*Elemi* lbj. *Terebinthinæ vulgaris* 3x. *Sevi Præp.* lbj. *Olivæ* f3ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from fire, and mix in the turpentine and the oil; then strain mixture through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, digestive. — **Use.** To keep open issues setons; and as a dressing to ulcers which do not admit of the application of the adhesive straps.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Ointment of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri, Adipis Ovis Arietis, sing. part. unam, Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes tres.*) 3j. contains gr of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. L. Str. Mercurial Ointment. (*Hydrarg. Pur.* lbj. *Adipis P.* 3xxij. *Sevi Præp.* 3j.) 3ij. contain 3j. of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. D. M. Mercurial Ointment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. Fort.* lbj. *Adipis P.* lbj.) 3vj. contain 3j. of mercury.

Comp. These three ointments differ in the quantity only of their constituents, which are black oxyd of mercury, fat; and perhaps, in old ointments, some sebat of mercury.

— **Oper.** Antisymphilitic, alterative, discutient. — **Use.** In venereal affections, when it is wished to get speedily rid of the system a large portion of mercury without affecting the bowels; and where there are local affections, as 1

The weaker ointments are chiefly used as topical dressings to venereal ulcers.—*Dose.* ʒj. of the stronger ointment is introduced by friction upon the inside of the thigh, or the fore-arm, every night, till the system is affected; living upon a milk and gruel diet.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRĀTIS. L. E. Ung.

Supernitratis Hydrargyri, D. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Purif.* ʒj. *Acidi Nitrici fʒij.* *Adipis Præp.* ʒvj. *Olivæ Olei fʒiv.* Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat, and oil melted together.)

UNGUENTUM NITRĀTIS HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. E.

Milder Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*The same as the former, with triple the quantity of oil and lard.*)

Prop. These two ointments are the same, except in point of strength; they are of a greenish golden colour; hard and short.—*Oper.* Stimulant, detergent.—*Use.* The stronger ointment is used as an application to herpes, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous eruptions. The weaker is applied, by means of a hair pencil, between the eyelids, in psorophthalmia, and ulcerations of the tarsi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDI. L.

Ung. Subnitratis Hydrargyri, D. Ung. Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri, E. Ointment of Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydi* ʒj. *Ceræ Albæ* ʒij. *Adipis Præparatæ* ʒvj. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil.)

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.—*Use.* To indolent foul ulcers; to inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, with a thickening of the inner membrane of the palpebræ; and to specks of the cornea.

UNGUENTUM INFUSI MELŒS VESICATORII. E.

Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies. (*Meloes Vesic.*

Resinæ Pini, Cera Flavæ, Sing. partem unam., Resinæ Liquidæ Pini Laricis, Adipis Suis Scrofæ, Sing. partes duas; Aq. Bull. partes iv. Macerate the flies in the water for a night; press and strain strongly, and boil the liquor with the lard until the water be consumed; add the resin and wax; and when these are melted, take the ointment from the fire and add the turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant, epispastic.—**Use.** For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI. E. Unguentum Cerussæ, sive Subacetatis Plumbi, D. Ointment of White Oxyd of Lead. (*Ung. Simplicis partes v. Oxidi Plumbi Albi partem j.*)

Oper. Cooling, desiccative.—**Use.** Applied to excoriated surfaces, and burns.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. L. Ointment of Grey Oxide of Mercury. (*Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei partem unam, Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes iij.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the mercurial ointment, but its efficacy is not sufficiently established.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI. E. Unguentum Tutie, D. Ointment of Impure Oxyd of Zinc. (*Linimenti Simplicis partes v. Oxidi Zinci Impuri Partem j.*)

Oper. Slightly astringent, absorbent.—**Use.** In ophthalmia, tarsi, and inflammation of the eye, arising from weakness of the vessels.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. L. D. Tar Ointment. (*Picis Liquidæ, Sevi Præp. sing. lbj. Melt and strain through linen.*)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.—**Use.** Against tinea capitis and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. Ointment of Black

Pepper. (*Adipis Suillæ Præp. ℥ij. Piperis Nigri in pulv. triti ℥iv.*)

Oper. Stimulant, irritating.

UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELŒES VESICATO-
RII. E. Ung. Cantharidum, D. Ointment of the Powder
 of Spanish Flies. (*Unguenti Resinosi partes viij. Pulv.*
Meloes Vesicatorii partem unam.)

Prop. Drawing, irritant.—**Use.** To keep open issues and
 perpetual blisters; but few habits can support the irritation
 it induces.

UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM. E. Unguentum Resinæ
 Albæ, D. Resinous Ointment. (*Adipis Suis Scrofæ*
partes viij. Resini Pini partes v. Cera Flavæ partes ij.)

Oper. Digestive, detergent.—**Use.** For cleansing and incar-
 nating old foul and indolent ulcers.—**Off. Prep.** *Unguen-*
tum Subacetitis Cupri, E. D.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. L. Black Resin
 Ointment. (*Resinæ Nigræ, Cera Flavæ, Resinæ Flavæ*
sing. ℥ix. Olivæ Olei Oj.)

Use. The same as the resinous ointment.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. L. D. Elder Ointment. (*Sam-*
buci Florum ℥ij. Adipis Præp. ℥ij.)

Oper. Emollient.—**Use.** As a covering to benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. E. D. Simple Ointment.
 (*Olei Olivæ Europææ partes v. Cera Albæ partes ij.*)

Oper. Emollient.—**Use.** For softening the skin and healing
 chaps.—**Off. Prep.** *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi*, E.
Ung. Acetitis Plumbi, E.

UNGUENTUM SUBACĒTITIS CUPRI. E. Unguentum
 Æruginis, D. Ointment of Subacetite of Copper. (*Un-*
guenti Resinosi partes xv. Subacetitis Cupri partem unam.)

Oper. Detergent, escharotic.—**Use.** To foul, fungous, and
 flabby ulcers; and, diluted with lard, to scrofulous ulcera-
 tions of the palpebræ.

UNGUENTUM SUB-MURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM. D. Ointment of Ammoniated Sub-muriate of Mercury. (*Ung. Ceræ Albæ ℥j. Sub-muriatis Hydrargyri Ammoniaci ℥jss.*)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent. — *Use.* Against obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS. L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris Sublimati ℥ij. Adipis Præp. ℥ss.*)

Oper. Stimulant, antipsoric. — *Use.* In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris Sublimati ℥ss. Veratri Rad. cont. ℥ij. Potassæ Nitratis ℥j. Saponis Mollioris ℥ss. Adipis Præp. ℥jss.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former.

UNGUENTUM VERATRĪ. L. Unguentum Hellebori Nigri, D. Ointment of White Hellebore. (*Veratri Rad. contritæ ℥ij. Adipis Præparatæ ℥viij. Limonis Olei mxx.*)

Oper. Stimulant. — *Use.* In scabies, and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. L. Ung. Oxidi Zinci, E. D. Ointment of Oxyd of Zinc. (*Zinci Oxydi ℥j. Adipis Præparatæ ℥vj.*)

Oper. Astringent, stimulant. — *Use.* In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVÆ PASSÆ. L. E. Uvæ Passæ Sole Siccata, D. Raisins (Vitis Vinifera, The Vine, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Scabridæ*, L. *Vites*, J. Temperate Climates. *h.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sub-acidulous, sweet, mucilaginous. — *Oper.* Demulcent, nutritive. — *Use.* As the food of the phthical, and as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages of the sick.

UVÆ URSI FOLIÄ. L. D. Arbutus Uvæ Ursi, *Folium*, E.

Leaves of Bear's Wortleberry. (Arbutus Uvæ Ursi, Red-berried Trailing Wortleberry, *Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Bicornes*, L. *Ericæ*, J. North of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste styptic, bitterish; colour of the powder brownish, yellowish green; yields its virtues to alcohol. — *Oper.* Tonic, astringent. — *Use.* In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; leucorrhœa and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints, but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder. — *Dose.* Of the powder gr. xv. to f3ss.

VALERIÄNÆ RADIX, L. D. Valerianæ Officinalis, Radix, E. Wild Valerian Root. (*Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Aggregatæ*, L. *Dipsacæ*, J. Europe. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Comp. An essential oil, extractive resin, starch, mucous. —

Prop. Odour strong, fœtid; taste bitterish, subacid, warm; consists of slender brownish fibres matted together, and attached to one head; virtues extracted by water, alcohol, pure alkalies. — *Oper.* Antispasmodic, tonic, emmenagogue. — *Use.* Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis. — *Dose.* Of the powder ʒj. to 3j. three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it. — *Off. Prep.* *Extractum Valerianæ*, D. *Infusum Valerianæ*, D. *Tinctura Valerianæ*, L. D. *Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata*, L. D.

VERÄTRI RADIX. L. Veratrum Album, Radix, E. Helleborus Albus, Radix, D. White Hellebore Root. (*Polygam. Monæcia*, N. O. *Coronariæ*, L. *Junci*, J. North of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, acrid, nauseous; the powder is of a greyish brown colour. — *Oper.* Violently emetic; purgative, even when applied externally to an issue; er-

rhine ; externally stimulant. — *Use.* It is never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than other strong purges ; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see *Decoction* and *Ointment*. — *Dose.* As an errhine gr. iij. or gr. snuffed at bed-time. — *Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Veratri*, *Tinctura Veratri Albi*, *E. Unguentum Veratri*, *L.*

VINUM. *L. E.* Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.

Comp. All wines contain nearly the same components ; and one wine differs from another only in the relative quantities of them which it contains. These are alcohol ; water ; extractive matter, which precipitates with the tartar of old wines ; supertartrate of potass ; malic and tartaric acids ; a volatile oil, on which the flavour depends ; and colouring matter derived from the husk. — *Prop.* The odour of sherry is pleasant and aromatic ; taste slightly acidulous and warm, with the agreeable bitter of the peach kernel. The taste of port is austere and strong ; claret less austere, thinner, and higher flavoured ; of the white wines Madeira is the strongest, Malaga the sweetest, and Hock the most acid ; while Champagne contains a large quantity of loosely combined carbonic acid gas. — *Open.* When good, and of a proper age, it is tonic, antispasmodic and nutritive ; when new, flatulent, and purgative, soon becomes intoxicating, and instead of strengthening, producing debility. — *Use.* In the low and sinking stage of typhus fever the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restores its firmness, without increasing delirium ; but it is hurtful if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections ; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In the convalescencies from all severe diseases it is the

remedy on which we have most dependance.—*Dose.* One glassful to Oij. in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease, the age, and the previous habits of the patient.—*Off. Prep.* *Vini Medicati Sequentes.*

VINUM ALOES. L. D. *Vinum Aloes Socotorinæ, E.* Wine of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicat. Ext. ℥viiij. Canellæ Corticis ℥ij. Vini Ovj. Spiritus Tenuior. Oij.* The aloes must be reduced to powder by means of pure white sand; and the canella also be powdered. Macerate fourteen days, shake often, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.—*Use.* In cold phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia, and chlorosis.—*Dose.* f℥j. to f℥ij. to produce purging; f℥j. to f℥ij. as an alterant.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. (*Rad. Gentianæ Luteæ ℥ss. Cort. Cinchonæ Off. ℥j. Cort. Siccatae Fruct. Citri Aurantii ℥ij. — Canellæ Albæ ℥j. Alcoholis diluti ℥iv. Vini Albi Hispani ℔ijss.*)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.—*Use.* In dyspepsia, and debilities of the stomach.—*Dose.* f℥ij. to f℥vj. twice or three times a day.

VINUM FERRI. L. D. Wine of Iron. (*Ferri ramentorum ℥ij. Vini Oij.* Digest for a month, occasionally shaking the vessel; then filter through paper.)

Comp. Tartrate of iron and potass, dissolved in wine.—*Oper.* Tonic.—*Use.* In chlorosis, and the relaxed habits of young females.—*Dose.* f℥j. to f℥iv. twice or thrice a day.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanhæ. (*Ipecacuanhæ Rad. contusæ ℥ij. Vini Oij.*)

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic.—*Use.* A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and hæmorrhages.—

Dose. For the former intention f3iv. to f3x. in divided doses; for the latter \mathfrak{m}_x . to \mathfrak{m}_{xxx} . in some proper vehicle every two or three hours.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI. E. Wine of Tobacco. (*Folior. Nicotianæ Tabaci* 3j. *Vini Albi Hispani* ℥bj.)

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, antispasmodic. — *Use.* In dropsical cases; colica pictonum; and ileus. — *Dose.* \mathfrak{m}_{xx} . to \mathfrak{m}_{xxxvj} . twice a day.

VINUM OPÏI. L. Wine of Opium. (*Extracti Opii* 3j. *Cinnam. Cort. cont., Caryophyll. cont. sing.* 3j. *Vini* Oj.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne. — *Use.* In the same cases for which tincture of opium is used: but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system; and is therefore better suited for very young patients; nervous habits; and where the head is much affected. — *Dose.* \mathfrak{m}_x . to f3j.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI. E. Rhubarb Wine. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati concisæ* 3ij. *Corticis Canellæ Albæ contusi* 3j. *Alcoholis diluti* 3ij. *Vini Albi Hispani* 3xv.)

Oper. Laxative, stimulant. — *Use.* In weakness of the stomach and bowels; and in diarrhœa from viscid mucous. — *Dose.* f3iv. to f3jss.

VINUM VERATRI. L. Wine of Hellebore. (*Rad. Veratri con.* 3viiij. *Vini* Oijss. *Macerate for fourteen days.*)

Use. In cutaneous affection; and in gout, combined with opium. — *Dose.* f3s. to f3ij.

VIOLÆ FLORES. D. Viola Odorata, Flos, E. Flowers of the Sweet Violet. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Campanaceæ, L. Cisti, J. Europe.* 2.)

Prop. Odour pleasant, peculiar; has scarcely any taste; impart their colour to water. — *Oper.* Slightly laxative. — *Use.* In syrup; and, united with castor or with olive oil, to clear the bowels of infants, when the meconium is retained. It is a delicate test of uncombined acids and

alkalies. — *Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. for infants. — *Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Violæ*, E. D.

VIRGA AUREA; FLORES, FOLIA. D. Golden Rod; the Flowers and Leaves. (*Syngenesia Superflua*, N. O. *Compositæ Radiatæ*, L. *Corymbiferæ*, J. Europe. 2.)

Prop. Odour weak, aromatic; taste bitter, austere, warm. — *Oper.* Astringent, tonic, diuretic. — *Use.* In a weak state of the viscera. — *Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j.

WINTERA AROMATICA. Cortex. E. Winter's Bark. (*Polyand. Tetragyn.* N. O. *Holoraceæ*, L. Magellan. 2.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, acrid, aromatic. — *Oper.* Carminative, tonic. — *Use.* As an adjunct to stomachic infusions in dyspepsia, and scorbutus.

ZEDOARIA; RADIX. D. Zedoary Root. (*Amomum Zedoaria*, *Monand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Scitamineæ*, L. *Drymyrrhizæ*, J. Ceylon. 2.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, bitterish, aromatic; in wrinkled, grey ash-coloured, heavy, firm, short pieces; of a brownish red within. — *Oper.* Stimulant, carminative. — *Use.* In hysteria, and flatulent colics. — *Dose.* ʒj. to 3j. of the powder.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. Zinc. (*A metal obtained from Calamine and Blende; its ores, found in England and other parts.*)

Prop. Colour bluish white; lustre of a fresh surface considerable, but it is soon dulled by the slight oxydation of its surface; hard; texture striated; spec. grav. 7.190; melts at 700° of Fah.; burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white flocculent oxyd. — *Use.* In pharmacy, to form the following preparations.

ZINCI OXYDUM. L. E. D. Oxyd of Zinc. (*The zinc, in small pieces, is thrown, piece after piece, into a deep and large crucible, heated to whiteness; and another inverted*

over it to receive the oxyd as it forms, the crucible be placed so as to expose it to the air; and permit the zinc be stirred frequently with an iron rod. The oxyd must be passed through a sieve, and well washed with distilled water.)

Comp. Zinc 80, oxygen 20 parts, in 100 of oxyd. — **Prop.** Inodorous; insipid; of a snow white colour; soluble in alcohol or water; entirely soluble in acids. **Oper.** Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, expectorative. — **Use.** In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections; for its external use, see *Ung. Zinci*. — **Dose.** Gr. j. to gr. vj. twice a day. — **Off. Prep.** *Unguentum Zinci*, L. E. D.

ZINCI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc. (*Zinci frustula fracti ℥ij. Acidi Sulphurici pondere ℥v. Aquæ C.*) Mix in a glass vessel; and when the effervescence is over, filter the solution through paper; boil it away until a pellicle forms on the surface; and then crystallize.) A plate of zinc put into the solution purifies it from any iron, copper, or lead, it may contain.

Comp. Oxyd of zinc 20, acid 40, water of crystallization 3 parts, in 100 of sulphur. — **Prop.** Inodorous; taste styptic; in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals, with tetrahedral prisms acuminate by four planes; soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol. — **Oper.** Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent. — **Use.** As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm, and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous affections. Externally in collyria; in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections, in

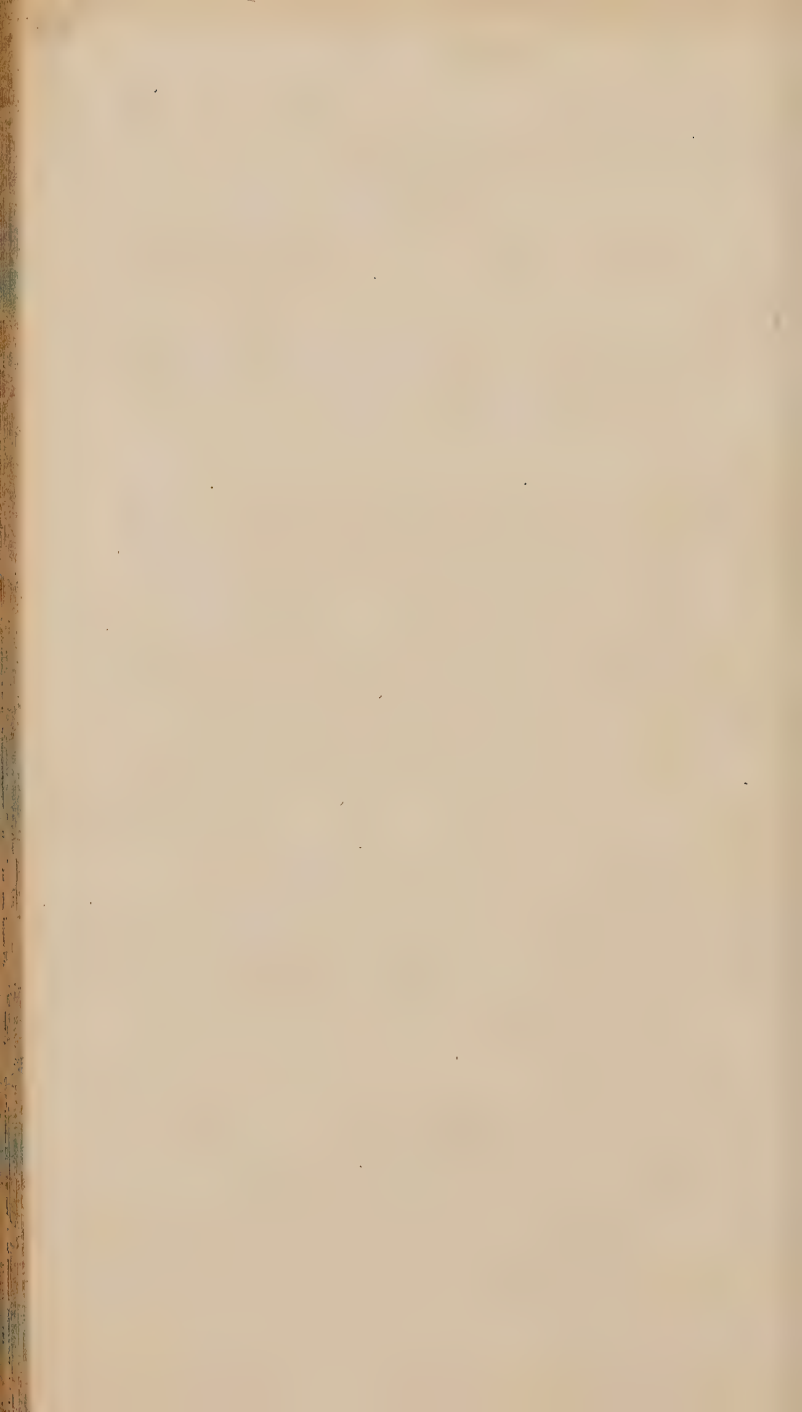
gonorrhœa, and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharges.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. to produce vomiting; as a tonic gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.—*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, hydro-sulphurets.—*Off. Prep.* *Solutio Sulphatis Zinci*, E. *Solutio Acetitis Zinci*, E.

ZINGĪBERIS RADIX. L. D. *Amomum Zingiber. Radix Siccata*, E. Ginger Root. (*Zingiber. Officinale, Rosæ Trans. Lin. Soc. Monand. Monogyn. N. O. Scitaminosæ, L. Drymyrrhizæ, J.* East Indies. 24.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, acrid; in small wrinkled greyish white pieces; giving a pale yellowish feculent powder when pulverized; yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water.—*Oper.* Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.—*Use.* In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than the pepper.—*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj.: an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.—*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Zingiberis*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Zingiberis*, L. D.

ZINGĪBER; RADIX CONDĪTA. D. — *Radix Condita ex India Allata*, E. Preserved Ginger Root.

A Condiment possessing all the virtues of ginger; and therefore a useful addition to cold summer fruits and vegetables, when eaten by those of gouty habits and dyspeptics.



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Cassia Lignea.
Sassafras.

Lavandula, flos.
Laurus, folium, bacca.
Cinnamomum.

Limon, succus, &c.
Limonum Cortex.
Oxymel Æruginis.
Linimentum Ammonia Fortius
..... Ammonia.
Aqua Calcis.

Linim. Camphoræ Compositum.
..... Saponis Compositum.
..... Simplex.

Linum Semen.

Aqua Aluminis Composita.
.... Ammonia Puræ.
.... Ammonia Acetata.
.... Ammonia.
Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.

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.... Cupri Ammoniaci.

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<i>Aqua Lithargyri Acetati Comp.</i>
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.... <i>Kali Præparati</i> .

Lobelia, radix.

Cantharis.

Magnesia Usta.

..... *Alba*.
 *Vitriolata*.
Malva, folium, flos.

Manna.

Marrubium Album.

Mel.

Mel Despumatum.

.... *Rosæ*.

Cantharis.

Melissa, folia.

Mentha Piperitis.

..... *Sativa*.

Trifolium, paludosum.

Mezereum, radicis cortex.

Lac Ammoniæ.

.... *Amygdalæ*.

.... *Assæfætida*.

.... *Mistura Camphorata*.

Decoctum Cornu Cervi.

Mistura Cretacea.

Lac Guaiaci.

Mistura Moschata.

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FINIS.

CORRIGENDA.

P. 31, l. 27 — for *Acari*, read *Acori*.

17, l. 6 from bottom, — dele *Tritici Hybernici Farina*, E.
Tritici Farina, D.

42, l. 14, — for *Petroleem*, read *Petroleum*.

